The Chicago Tribune.

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THE CANVASS.

The Meanest Game of the Period.

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THE MEANEST GAME OF THE PERIOD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Letters from prominent politicians in Maine to the Liberal Headquarters in this city, say that the Administration is sending documents all through that section, purporting to be copies of extracts from letters of Horace Greeley, wherein the latter is made to advocate the paying of the Rebel war debt, the compensation of all slaveholders for the loss of slaves, and the paying of pensions to Confederate soldiers. These letters state that intelligent men in that section really think that these things are likely to happen should Greeley be elected.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS—LIBERAL PROSPECTS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 12.—Senator Trumbull speaks at Canton, Fulton County, Thursday, the 15th; Galesburg, Knox County, Friday, the 16th, in the evening. There will be a grand Liberal rally on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, at the Vale House. The following Reformers will be present: Palmer, Trumbull, Koerner, Eustace, Hinchcliffe, Edes, Moulton, Robinson, Farnsworth, O'Brien, Black, and Butz.

The Liberal Executive Committee are in the receipt of reports from Pike, Saline, and Jersey Counties. In Pike County, where it was supposed there was but little Liberal strength, there is an excellent showing. The committees are supplied with a list of 50 from one township. Others not yet heard from. Jersey reports 125 Liberals, and the work not yet done. Saline reports 36, and says that Seymour's majority in 1868 will be doubled for Greeley.

THE NIAGARA PEACE MISSION—WHAT GEORGE N. SANDERS SAYS ABOUT IT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—George N. Sanders publishes a long letter to-morrow, addressed to the North and South, in which he gives his mission of Niagara Peace negotiation, in reply to which he calls Professor Holcombe's partial and inadvertent report. Sanders say his peace mission resulted from his correspondence with Jeff. Davis in 1863. After McClellan's retreat from before Richmond Sanders disguised himself and passed through the Union lines to Niagara. He met Governor Moorehead, at Niagara, and concluding that events were not ripe went to Richmond, returning to Canada in 1864. Sanders says he discussed the situation with many distinguished Northerners, none of whom favored the disintegration of the Union. He had but one interview with Mr. Greeley, at which nothing transpired except the ordinary courtesies and the delivery of the paper, "To whom it may concern." Mr. Greeley received Sanders and party as acting under too feeble credentials, and declined to pursue the subject further. Sanders states that Mr. Seward also sent his envoys to us, but his efforts were negatived by Mr. Seward's caution in not allowing to be conveyed to us the authoritative character of their mission. The only person that Southern men seriously sought to have nominated at Chicago was Dean Richmond, without any other platform than his well-known pronounced Union principles. Mr. Richmond himself, however, while receiving our frank overtures with the utmost courtesy, firmly refused to allow his name to be used as against General McClellan. We yielded up to his decision. President Lincoln re-elected, his confidential Ambassador to the courts of Europe, Hon. Robert J. Walker, with the approbation of President Lincoln, visited me at Montreal to see if we could not devise a pacific settlement. We viewed the question in many lights, and Mr. Walker returned to Washington early in March, 1865, with the understanding that as soon as his instruction could be prepared, he would send a safe conduct for me to accompany him to Richmond. Before Walker had time to affect anything Lee surrendered.

SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Hon. Samuel Shellabarger addressed a large meeting of Republicans at Springfield, Ohio, this evening. He said the cry that parties cannot live on their past, as an incentive to fidelity was just, but as an inducement for people to ignore the lives of men and parties it was preposterous. Everybody knows from the experience of daily life that character is the highest of tests of fitness, but character in parties, as in individuals, was found, not in profession of excellence, but in that million of witnesses of the acts of life. It was the climax of audacity to make the proposition to let by-gones be by-gones in the shape of a demand. He then said, impelled by admonitions like these, this nation dare not do otherwise than refuse to put in practice that appalling perfidy of Mr. Greeley, that in selecting one ruler and bestowing honors we shall give the same honors to the acts of Lee, in the overthrow of liberty, as to them who defeated treason, and, hence, he, the speaker, would proceed with malice toward none, to the scrutiny of great lives rather than great platforms, to see who are better to take care of our liberties and destinies. He would scrutinize, first, the demand in the first and second resolutions at Baltimore, that the colored race should escape from the Republican and fly to the Democratic party in order to make safe their liberty and equality. He appealed to the career of these parties in their relations to the black race. He then compared the records of the two parties, reciting the results accomplished by the Republican party, and the resistance to them by the Democratic party, especially its hostility to the colored race; and yet the colored race is invited to the betrayal of their race on the preposterous sham of Democratic stimulated acceptance, second-hand, of the Cincinnati platform, already smeared, at Memphis and in Georgia, with the blood of his race. He then proceeded to show that their position on the tariff, as declared in the sixth resolution, that laws should not unnecessarily interfere with labor, but that this subject should be decided by Congress, free from Executive interference, was a dodge, pre-eminently a piece of political poltroonery, unique and disgusting. But that being also a new Broadhead letter covenant between a Convention and its President to be elected, that he should trample the Constitution into the dust by a covenant that Tariff bills should become laws without being sent to, or considered, or signed by the President, or, if sent and signed, that this should be a mere farce and form, because the covenant bound him to leave them wholly unconsidered. This made the covenant a conspiracy, and its execution treason, for which the authors could, by existing law, be put to death. He then passed to a contrast between the lives of the two parties, as shown in the other interests of the nation. The Democratic Administration of Johnson and Tammany Hall were our latest on one side. Grant's, on the other, furnished for the people an analysis. The former had so surrendered to the rings of thieves and criminals that it was shown up, and that under the laws imposing taxes, nearly double those allowed to Grant, Johnson had stolen nearly one-fourth of the internal revenues. His Administration paid $13,000,000 of the debt, and had left the national faith so tarnished by his repudiation message, by his pocket veto of bills that pledged payment of the debt, by Pendleton schemes of repudiation, and the like, until our 6 per cent gold bonds in 1868 were 20 per cent discount, and gold worth 30 to 40 per cent. He proceeded to show in detail the corruptions and wrong of that Administration. Then he contrasted it with the present time. $333,000,000 of our debt had been paid in Grant's three years, the annual interest reduced $22,000,000, our bonds at par, gold at 113, and the National faith and credit as good as that of the best nations in the world. He then proceeded to the statement of the personal aspects of the canvass, as seen in the characters of candidates. After stating the folly and danger of destroying that great party, embodying in its life principles and results the greatest in history, and of handing both Congress and the Executive over to the control of the party whose life is the embodiment of crime and mischief, merely because the latter have simulated our principles in their platform, and had, as claimed by them, taken a better Republican or a better man than Grant for a candidate. He proceeded to show the injustice of the assumption that Greeley was the better man. He noticed the calumnious schemes of detraction arranged against Grant as unprecedented in the history of political licentiousness, ingratitude, and vulgarity. He showed the attacks on him to be

mere concerted indecencies, made up for an election, and concluded by declaring that he knew the President, and repelled these attempts at another assassination of another President who was the nation's first citizens first magistrate, and foremost defenders. He said that impartial history would soon record the results of Grant's life as the grandest events of the century, and that they included the rescue of the Union and the rescue of Republican liberty. That his character was that of a modest, magnanimous man, and, as a magistrate, honest, direct, and frank, marked pre-eminently by common sense, practical wisdom, and diligent attention to and care of the public welfare.

RADICAL ADMINISTRATION OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FINANCES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The *World* states that the result of the recent investigation in the Treasury Department of Pennsylvania is as follows: "Two very respectable, but deferential, Cashiers of city banks undertook this scrutiny, and now we have this report: Of $2,120,000 nominally in the Treasury. Every dollar except $60,000, or in other words, $2,000,000 are deposited or lent to 44 banks or bankers in various sections of the State, two of which have failed. The total amount of the actual cash is about $28,000, a check for $200, and a mysterious anonymous 'due bill' for $1,500. This is the condition of the Pennsylvania Treasury as to its cash assets. Now, a word as to what may be termed its fiduciary means. The sinking fund of $10,000 is virtually in the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose paper obligation is therefor held. Instead of reducing the State debt by that amount, any demand on the railroad for payment would be met with a shout of defiance."

The *Sun* says administration, through its friends, expended between $600,000 and $800,000 in South Carolina. It is reported that the firm of Jay Cook & Co. bled freely.

GREELEY CLUB ORGANIZED—LIBERAL CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 12.—The Democrats and Liberals of Cedar Falls held a large meeting tonight, and organized a Greeley Club, which promises to be one of the largest and most efficient in the State. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by a number of prominent politicians.

The Liberals have called a Convention for the Third Congressional District, for the 4th of September. A number of prominent Liberals and Democrats are mentioned as probable nominees, among whom are Samuel Updegraff, J. T. Stevenman, Clayton B. B. Richards, and Fred. O'Donnel, of Dubuque, all old Legislators. Whether the candidate will be Liberal or Democratic is hard to say, as the coalition and fraternization of the two parties is so complete, each wishing to give up to the other, as to render the selection difficult.

AND THE CRY IS "STILL THEY COME."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Aug. 12.—Mr. Geo. Fink, one of our most prominent business men, and Vice President of the Grant Club here, has announced himself for Greeley, and to-day signed as a member of the Greeley Club. The only undoubted Grant man in the city is the Postmaster.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR THE GRANTITES.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12.—The *Leader* will publish, to-morrow morning, the following letter, written by Dr. Meire, of the Cleveland *Anzeiger*, confirmatory of the statement of Dr. Canisius, United States Consul at Vienna, to the effect that Germany sold arms to the Southern Confederacy during the war of the Rebellion.

To the Editor of the Leader:

Dr. Canisius, who, during the Rebellion of our Southern secessionists, was United States Consul in Vienna, the Capital of the Austrian Empire, has given evidence in his recently-published letter to the fact that the Austrian and Prussian Governments sold arms of every description to agents, who forwarded them to the Rebels. Now, at a time when there is so much talk by Carl Schurz and the Liberals about our "sale of arms" to France, I feel obliged to say what I know about the sale of arms to the Southerners at that time, the legality of which was never doubted by the Germans so long as they had a hand in it themselves. In July or August, 1863, I made a trip from Bremen to Hamburg, and met in the diligence or stage coach a personal friend of mine, a First Lieutenant, named Seefert, of the Bremen Hanseatic Battalion, and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Borntraeger, a commissioned Landwher officer, of Dusseldorf, Prussia. In the course of our conversation they told me that they were going to Hamburg in order to send a cargo of muskets, bought from several German Governments arsenals, to send to the Southern States. This fact is still fresh in my memory, because a dispute arose between us over the question whether such a transaction, carried out by military officials, could be considered a legitimate business, the Rebels being no acknowledged belligerent power. The last I heard of this sale was a rumor that the above-named officers had had the worst of it—that is, had met heavy losses. It is, however, beyond my knowledge whether the secessionists ever received those arms or not. Respectfully yours, DR. HERMAN D. MEIRE, Editor of the Anzeiger.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.

DOUGLASS UNGRATEFUL.

Special to the New York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Douglass, in consultation with your correspondent, to-day, alluded to Mr. Sumner's letter to Mr. White, and said that he did not sympathize with this attempt to fasten upon the President an act of which he has not been guilty. "The truth is," said Douglass, "I had been insulted while on the mail steamer coming up the Potomac to Washington with the Commission, and when I learned that the President had entertained the Commissioners at dinner, I felt that, by not inviting me to dine with them, an opportunity had been lost for rebuking that insult. I never believed that the neglect to invite me to the White House was intentional on the part of the President, or that it was anything more than mere thoughtlessness, and I acquit him of the charge of having purposely neglected to send me an invitation. That I expressed my regret at not having been invited I admit, but I do not believe I ever said that 'I took it keenly,' as reported by Sumner. So long as I don't complain of President Grant, and acquit him of any intentional forgetfulness, I don't see why Sumner and other persons should find fault with him for alleged want of courtesy to me."

THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—A call upon Ed. Baxter, Liberal Republican, to announce himself as a candidate for Governor, is in circulation. He is called upon as a supporter of Greeley and Brown the signers believing that the success of these nominees will be rendered more certain by a vigorous canvass of the State, conducted by an honest, able, and earnest supporter of the Cincinnati platform and candidates. The signers add that his acceptance of the position of Gubernatorial candidate is exceedingly necessary at this moment, in order to prevent all misapprehension or misrepresentation abroad, touching the ultimate aim and purpose of the original supporters of the Cincinnati nominees in this State, and that such a canvass as that supported, will tend greatly to bring the people of Tennessee into full and harmonious co-operation with the National Liberal Party of the Union.

Andrew Johnson arrived here to-day, and was called upon by a large number of citizens.

GRANT FIZZLES THE ORDER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 12.—The Grantites jollified over their claimed victory in North Carolina Saturday night. Cannon boomed, brass instruments squalled, and Grantite office-holders held forth to about a thousand people, called together more out of curiosity and a bonfire than a desire to hear clap-trap about the Great Say-Nothing. All in all, the North Carolina ratification in this city was a grand failure. This city alone will give Greeley a majority of five hundred, and I am no prophet if the State does not give him a handsome majority.

"BOSH."

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—The *Journal*, of this morning, published a report of a meeting of soldiers held at Worthington, in Green County, after a political meeting which was addressed by Senator Morton and General Hunter. The soldiers' meeting passed resolutions declaring that the election of Greeley would be the triumph of the "Lost Cause," and a repudiation of all the differences between loyalty and treason.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEHALL, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Republican Senatorial and Representative Convention of the Thirty-ninth District, which embraces the counties of Green and Morgan, was held in this city to-day, and unanimously nominated Hon. John O. Salter, of Waverly, Morgan County, for Senator, and Hon John Gordon, of Lynnville, Morgan County, for Representative in the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 12.—A Republican mass meeting was held in this city, to-night. Strawn's Opera House, the largest hall in the city, which holds 1,800 people, was crowded to overflowing. Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago, addressed the meeting, speaking from half-past 8 to 11 o'clock.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug 12.—The colored citizens of this city held a large meeting to-night, and, among other things, adopted a long and earnest letter, addressed to Senator Sumner, protesting against his opposition to the Republican party. The letter will be published in the Kansas *Tribune* to-morrow.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug 12.—There were two important political demonstrations in this city to-night, General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, being the Republican orator, and Senator Carl Schurz the Liberal Republican and Democratic. Each drew an immense audience, and each spoke to the greatest satisfaction of his political supporters. Before the speaking, each party made a display of strength in a torch-light procession.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—A Lexington special to the *Gazette*, to-night, says Rev. J. B. Stansbury spoke to a large meeting of Republicans there tonight, mostly colored. Gabriel Burdette followed him, but was prevented from proceeding through his speech by the throwing of rotten eggs, sticks, and stones. The meeting was effectually broken up. Stanbury was to have answered Dr. Davis (colored), of Richmond, who sustained Sumner, this evening, but at the close of Davis' speech in the Court House, Court convened, cutting Stanbury off. The despatch says the State Militia was among the crowd.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The report that Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, declared for Greeley is unfounded. He speaks here to-morrow evening for Grant.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Colonel Wm. J. Rudd, a well known railroad contractor, will leave here to-morrow for Long View and Fort Worth, Texas. He has a contract for building 80 miles of the Texas and Pacific Railroad west from Long View, and will set 5,000 men to work at once. A section of 63 miles of this road, between Shreveport, Louisiana, and Long View, is already built. Three branches of this road, one from Memphis, one from Vicksburg, and one from New Orleans, will concentrate at Fort Worth. Colonel Tom Scott, General G. M. Dodge and Colonel John W. Forney, will leave Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 20th for California, to look after the interests of the road in that quarter. A surveying party left Santiago on the 15th of July, and are now surveying the line eastward towards Texas.

MR. GREELEY.

Our Next President Among His Old Neighbors.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12.—Horace Greeley arrived at Concord this morning from Bradford, at 10 o'clock, and took a special car for Lancaster, accompanied by a party of about fifty persons. Arriving at Tilton a large crowd had assembled, and Mr. Greeley appeared upon the platform of the car and addressed the people as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of my native State:

A few words which must necessarily be hasty, may be acceptable to some of you. It has been said that our Americans are a little too fond of going abroad to Europe; but I am sure that he is a poor American who does not come back a better American than when he went. Who does not appreciate America when he returns! Europe may be in many respects better than America. Her population is more thickly settled, her arts and sciences are more thoroughly developed, and her apple trees, I have noticed, have less dead limbs on them than they have in New Hampshire; but the American who travels through Europe finds reason to appreciate the freedom, the opportunity, the hope of American youth. I hope that the more people that go abroad the more will come back to appreciate the lakes, the skies, the air, the fruitful soil, the gorgeous scenery and glory of our own country. I do assure you, as one who has travelled in Europe, that I could see there no such thing as a people gathering to consider any question of public importance, except of a religious character, and I rejoice I was born and have been permitted to live where the people have everything to say in the management of our institutions. In the hope and belief that our country, free from some entanglements and some embarrassments, is destined to become nearer to all of us, become dearer to all of us, I take my leave.

A general shaking of hands followed the speech.

At Laconia an immense crowd was gathered, and Mr. Greeley's appearance was greeted with cheers and music. On being introduced by Hon. E. A. Hibbard, he made a brief speech.

At Plymouth Mr. Greeley was received by a Committee, and a national salute was fired. After a speech of welcome from Joseph W. Howe, of New York, Mr. Greeley responded, and then proceeded to the hotel, where he dined, and afterwards took the train for Lancaster.

Mr. Greeley was met at Plymouth by a committee of ten to accompany him to Littleton, leaving for the latter place at 10 p. m. At stations along the road—Warren, Woodville, Lisbon, &c.—crowds of people had assembled to greet him. Mr. Greeley appeared on the platform of the car and shook them by the hand. At Lisbon and Littleton he made speeches. At the latter place he was welcomed by John G. Sinclair, and responded as follows:

If I make no response to the political sentiments expressed by my friend Sinclair, you will not regard it as implying disrespect to him or you, or as showing a want of interest on my part in the subject, but a candidate, especially a Presidential candidate, stands in a peculiar light. Whatever he says is liable to be misinterpreted. Those who are not his friends read him wrong—they read what he says upside down, crosswise, and then diagonally to extract that from it which never was there. The people are considering these subjects, and will, in a short time, pronounce upon them without regard to the aspirations or hopes of either of the candidates. They will take their own view of what concerns their own interests.

A brief reception was held, and, at 5:20, Greeley left for Lancaster. At Whitfield a short stop was made, and, in answer to the cheers of the crowd, Mr. Greeley appeared, and made a few remarks. At the other stations immense crowds were present to catch a passing glimpse of the candidate for the Presidency. At 6:30 p. m. the train arrived at Lancaster, and crowds of people had gathered at the depot to receive him. A procession was formed, and Mr. Greeley was escorted to the Lancaster House, amid the booming of cannon and ringing of bells. He was welcomed to Lancaster by Colonel Henry O. Kent (whose guest Greeley is to be while here), in brief remarks, to which Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The years that I have passed away from my native State have been full of remarkable and important events, and with some of them my name has been somewhat connected, as possibly it may be in future with other events. I can only say that, from the beginning to the end, I have tried to pursue the course which seemed to me consistent with equal justice, and, therefore, calculated to advance the prosperity of my country and its people. Erring often, doubtless, for human wisdom is at best short-sighted; sometimes harsh when it would have been wise and juster to have been temperate and kind. I can only say that from the time when I first entered upon the discussion of public affairs to this hour I have not much regarded party, considering party always simply a means to an end ten times more important to the well-being and upright conduct of our Government and of our people. Always acting upon that conviction, I have sometimes alienated friends on this side and friends on that side, now here and now there, but this was indispensable to an independent and honest political conviction. No man has ever yet pursued a thoughtful, observant, manly, and independent course without sometimes offending and alienating friends, here and there. He must do so if he is to be entirely and rightly faithful to his highest convictions.

Well, friends, there is much said about aspiration and ambition in this country of ours, and it is well they should be aspiring, and it is not ill that they should be ambitious. The grand result the forwardment of mankind is created by agitators, by the man who stand out by the men who dare to be wiser to-day than their fathers were the day before yesterday (applause). I can only say for that class, the class of whom I am a representative, the class who are said to be agitators, this: That many times when a man is accused of absorbing ambition, he has been thinking not of the plaudits of the multitude, not of the chances or prospects of personal elevation. Very often his mental eye has been fixed on some cottage in the land of his boyhood, where sits an aged mother, widowed perhaps, gray, wrinkled and tottering, dividing her attention between look wherein are gathered up all her hopes of blissful immortality, and those journals or records wherein she reads the story of her son's efforts, possibly achievements, and hopes for the day when he may return and find her still living to greet and honor him as no shout of an applauding multitude can do, so I say, that tens of thousands who are misjudged, as looking for grand opportunities for themselves, or advancement for themselves, are thinking only of some spot where fond affection keeps watch over its loved ones' career, and hopes that it may be, if not distinguished, at least useful to the country. Friends and neighbors, I am older than I was when our late terrible trial began, much older in feeling and in years, but, old as I am, I have an ear still, I think, not deaf to the call of duty. I have a heart which, I trust, does not fail to beat in response to patriotism. Therefore, I am glad to see this company of people here to-night. Many of them, doubtless, disagree with me in the present, or have disagreed with me in the past, or may disagree with me in the future, for we cannot read the future, but I trust most of whom believe that, whatever I have done unwisely (it may be harshly), I have done in faith and love for the best good of my country and her people, in that, I trust, friends of my native State, I greet you in that trust. I hope you will follow me in the future as you have followed me in the past. Judge me kindly, if you may. If sometimes you are obliged to condemn, judge me kindly, and believe that whatever of human error or imperfections I may have exhibited in past, or may exhibit in the present, I still rejoice that here, in my native State, I am appreciated. That if my lot should bear me back to this my native State, to spend my latest hours, if such a future should befall me, I shall spend them among those who have looked upon me, many of them kindly, from boyhood, and who will be glad, at least, to welcome me among them, whenever I have time to spend here, and rejoice with me that, through my efforts or their efforts, our country is quiet, prosperous, and free, and our people, I may say, are destined in the future to make out a magnificent destiny, which shall be a guarding light for the nations of men throughout all coming time.

The reception accorded Mr. Greeley has been more enthusiastic here than at any place since he left Concord. Men, women, and children crowded the streets, waving flags and handkerchiefs, and struggling to get near his carriage as he passed by.

Senator Doolittle made a speech here to-night.

Mr. Greeley leaves to-morrow morning for Gorham, Maine.

TEXAS.

Brutal Assassination by Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—A Brownsville (Texas) despatch of the 4th says: "Another atrocious assassination occurred about forty miles above this city. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Simeon, prominent frontier merchants, left here in a carriage last evening for Rio Grande City. About daylight three notorious Mexicans passed them, one of whom followed and fired into the carriage, killing Mr. Alexander instantly. Simeon escaped by leaping into the bushes. The assassins fled to Mexico. Great excitement prevailed on the corpse being brought in. An inquest was immediately held, the verdict being that Alexander was killed by an officer of Cortina's. A strong feeling is manifested in favor of organizing a force to pursue these Mexican murderers. The Commissioners were all present at the inquest."

Obituary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Lyman Munger, a prominent and wealthy citizen, and one of the earliest pioneers of Western New York, died yesterday.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Dr. Lowell Mason, Sr., the well known musical composer, died yesterday, aged 81 years.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 12.—Rev. Thomas Tracy, Unitarian, died here, last night, aged 91. He graduated at Harvard in 1806. There are no near relatives, and it is thought that several public institutions are the beneficiaries of his decease.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Commodore William H. Macomb, of the United States Navy, son of Major General Alexander Macomb, of the United States Army, died, at his residence in this city, this morning, of paralysis, caused by indulgence in a cold bath.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Bernard Aregno, a well-known Carondelet street broker, was found dead in his bed, this morning. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Charles Bradburn, an old and respected citizen of this city died, this morning.

NEW YORK.

Discovery of More Frauds on the City.

Suits to Be Brought Against the City Railroads for Unpaid Licenses.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EDWIN BOOTH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Edwin Booth has purchased from Chas. M. Barras the marine villa of "Cedar Cliff," Greenwich, Conn., on the Sound, for $60,000. Mr. Booth will leave Long Branch this week for his new home.

STOCKS.

During the early hours on the Stock Exchange there was a pressure to sell, which carried down the entire list. About midday the market steadied, and during the afternoon was feverish and higher. Western Union attracted a great deal of attention, declining to 69¾, and afterwards rallying to 72 on a semi-official announcement that the Company had not been selling stock of late. The *Evening Express* says: "In regard to Western Union Telegraph, there have been a good many sensational stories of late, one of which was that the Company are attempting to sell their bonds in London. The facts in regards to the bonds are as follows: A few weeks ago, the Company issued $1,800,000 mortgage 7 per cent bonds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of putting up the central office, corner of Day street and Broadway. All the bonds were sold here to Grant Bros., at a price which yielded the Company more than par in currency, and the money has already been paid over to the Company, so they now have no interest in marketing the bonds." After Western Union, the principal dealings were in Lake Shore, C., C. & I. C., New York Central, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Northwest, and Ohios. Miscellaneous shares were neglected. The market closed strong but dull.

MONEY

easy on call at 2 to 4 per cent, the closing rate being 2 to 3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

firm at 108½ to 108¾ for prime sixty days. The new French loan advanced to-day to ¾ premium.

GOLD

dull and firm throughout, at 115⅛@115¼. Cash gold abundant. The *World* says: "The matters of most interest to merchants and bankers at the present time are the decrease in the amount of gold coin held by the banks, which they reckon as a portion of their banking reserve, and the firmness and advancing tendency of the gold market. The loss of gold coin reported by the banks for the week is $5,726,950. The question is, how long can the banks postpone a sharp and heavy contraction in their loans while losing thus heavily in their banking reserve? The Government, as well as the banks, is altogether too poor in gold coin."

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and drooping. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼@102½; U. P. firsts, 88¼@88½; land grants, 80½@81; incomes, 85¼@86.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour is good, and with limited arrivals and reduced stock prices of most grades are better. Choice old family is scarce and wanted. At the close the market was better, especially for low grades; offerings light. But little doing in wheat. Holders manifest more confidence under more favorable Liverpool advices. The market closed strong for spring. Winter more plentiful, and new nominal, the inquiry being mainly for export.

PORK.

Heavy, especially for future. Local demand moderate. Cut meats scarce and firm. Bacon lower, and offerings more liberal for future.

[To the Associated Press.]

A HEAVY OVER-COST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The *Tribune* says: A committee of the Common Council have discovered indubitable evidence of frauds amounting to over $250,000 in the building of the Eighteenth Ward Market, located at Avenue C, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. It appears that the Legislature appropriated $75,000 in 1866 for the construction of this market. This sum was offered to a contractor to finish the market, but for some unexplained reason it cost $387,000, which amount was paid.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

At an Italian celebration, last evening, it was decided to celebrate the anniversary of Italian unity by a picnic only, and no procession.

SUNSTROKES.

Three sunstrokes were reported yesterday. One instantly fatal.

THE MORSE ESTATE.

The executors of the late Professor Morse have sued John P. Lindsay for $11,000, the balance of a sum of $25,000 intrusted to Lindsay to purchase the effects of the Lippiat Silver Plate Engraving Company. The friends of Lindsay say this is a counter suit to one begun against the executors for $25,000. The *Tribune* asserts that it is believed that the suit against Lindsay is the result of the attempt of certain politicians to injure him, and that among the instigators of the movement is the editor of a morning paper.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

A gang of striking laborers drove off twenty-five men from their work in Attorney street, this morning, beating some with their own shovels. The strikers fled before the police arrived.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A man named James Dunn was fatally stabbed last evening in an attempt to prevent four ruffians outraging an old woman in the presence of her family. The miscreants were arrested.

SALE OF A STEAMER.

The steamboat C. Vanderbilt, of the New York Steamboat Company, which was recently declared bankrupt, was sold at auction to-day for $31,000.

CITY RAILROADS TO BE SUED.

The Committee on Law of the Board of Assistant Aldermen will shortly make a report, recommending that suits be brought against the city railroad companies for the recovery of unpaid license fees, to the amount of $500,000. One of the railways has already paid in its arrears.

JERSEY CITY POLICE AFFAIRS.

One of the New Jersey City Police Commissioners says that Governor Parker, during the present week, will authorize the Sheriff to swear in Deputies and take forcible possession of the different station-houses. It is said that the old Commissioners announce that they will resist with force.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Delegates from the Orange Lodges received Mr. Johnson, M. P., to-day, with an address, and the Lodges will attend the lecture of Johnson, to-night, at Cooper Institute.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH RAM.

The Spanish ram Numencia arrived to-day, seven days from Havana, having 16 cases of yellow fever on board. She is in quarantine. The Numencia is 7,000 tons burthen, draws 28 feet of water, and carries 432 officers and crew. She lost four men by yellow fever during the passage.

ILLINOIS.

Burning of a Woollen Mill—Disagreement of a Jury.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 12.—The Carrollton Woollen Mills, located at the City of Carrollton, in this county, were entirely destroyed, together with all their contents, by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. Loss estimated at $35,000; no insurance. The mills belonged to George Hartley and David Pierson. The fire is believed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion.

The trial of Jesse McMahon, the young man who shot and killed Job Claywell, Jr., in March last, in Winchester, Scott County, while intoxicated, which occupied the whole time of the Circuit Court of Scott County throughout last week, was given to the jury at noon on Saturday. After being out some twelve hours, the jury reported that it was impossible for them to agree, whereupon they were discharged. Six of the jurors were for acquittal, four for manslaughter, and two for a verdict of murder.

Monthly Report of the State Treasurer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 12.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury, for July, are:

RECEIPTS.

State revenue	$292,963.25
State debt	535.40
School fund	114,604.05
Canal redemption	111,269.81
Local interest fund	109,846.55
Total	$629,298.03

DISBURSEMENTS.

State Revenue	$454,365.18
State debt	2,130.39
School fund	87.50
Canal redemption	180,000.00
Local interest	4,318.96
Total	$641,803.00

A Store Robbed—Rain-fall.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 12—John Sharp's grocery in this city, was burglariously entered yesterday by a back door, while Mr. Sharp and his family were out of town, and from $25 to $30 were taken out of the money-drawer. A number of bottles of London porter and Scotch ale were carried off, and the faucet of a cask of $30 Cognac brandy was left open, so that at least two gallons ran out upon the floor. Circumstances point conclusively to one John Tewey, late of Rock Island, a lad about 15 years, as a participant in the burglary. There was a heavy fall of rain at an early hour this morning.

"Wild Bill."

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 12.—The celebrated Indian fighter and scout, "Wild Bill," passed through this place, to-day, on his way to Buffalo, in charge of a party of Indian braves.

Judge Barnard's Trial.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—In the Court of Impeachment, to-day, Judge Pratt opened the case for the prosecution, by presenting the legal aspect of the case, in an argument of considerable length.

On the conclusion of Judge Pratt's argument, Mr. Stickney, of the counsel for the prosecution, spoke some two hours, passing in review every circumstance as detailed in the evidence, with a view to show that Judge Barnard acted irregularly, without jurisdiction, and in collusion with Fisk, Gould, and others, with whom he was in conspiracy. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FARCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—The practices with reference to appointment under the new Civil Service rules continue to cause loud complaints, not only on the part of applicants, but those clerks who have held positions for some time, and who are, consequently, in the line of promotion. The grossest kind of favoritism is charged upon the managers, in conferring certificates upon some applicants, whose examinations have been of the most trivial character, while withholding from others who have run the gauntlet of questions without a failure. The higher vacancies are now thrown open to general competition, and the places given to new men who have no other recommendations than that they are friends of the examiners, or else have those powerful kind of political influences back of them which it would not be wise to offend. Such, thus far, is the general burden of complaints made against the workings of the President's new civil rules in all quarters.

THE CORCORAN ESTATE.

W. W. Corcoran has sold his beautiful country seat adjoining Washington, known as Harwood, for the sum of $225,000, to an English gentleman, who contemplates making it his private residence. The proceeds of the sale, with other benefactions, are to be bestowed upon the Gallery of Art, which he has already presented to the City of Washington, and which has been the recipient of munificence in other ways.

RELIEF FUND.

Dr. C. F. Stansbury, of this city, has just received a communication from D. W. C. Cregier, Grand Master of Illinois, notifying him of his appointment, with the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, an Auditing Committee of the disbursements of the Masonic relief funds contributed by the several Masonic jurisdictions throughout the country and abroad soon after the disastrous fire in that city. He also says that there is a considerable surplus left over, which he deems it his duty to return *pro rata* to the sources from which the donations were derived. This will be one of the duties of the Auditing Committee. Grand Master Stansbury will leave this city for Chicago next week, to engage in this duty.

WAR CLAIMS.

The Kansas war claims have finally been passed upon by the Third Auditor, and a warrant will be issued to Governor Harvey to-morrow for the whole amount.

The Kentucky war claims will be taken up next in order. It is expected that they will be settled the last of this week.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOUNTY MONEY TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has issued regulations for the discovery, identification, and with the payment of claimants for the pay of bounty prize money, and other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing, or who may have resided, in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860. A chief disbursing office will be established in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, with disbursing offices at Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. Payments to claimants in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia will be made through the Washington office. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and in States wherein slavery did not exist, by officers who will be temporarily assigned to that duty, and in all other States through the disbursing officers hereinbefore enumerated.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Jefferson, Ohio, capital, $100,000, has been authorized to commence business.

ORDERED ON DUTY.

First Lieutenant L. C. Hooper, of the Revenue Marine Service, has been ordered to duty on board the revenue steamer Fessenden, at Detroit.

OHIO.

A Chapter of Accidents—Camp Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Aug. 12.—A young man from Belle Fontaine, named Elliott, was knocked from a train, by the bridge near West Liberty, Ohio, on the C. S. & C. Railroad, and seriously injured. He came here to attend the camp meeting, and was intoxicated.

About 30,000 people were on the grounds yesterday. Excursion trains ran from Cincinnati and over all the roads leading to the city.

Dan Burnell and lady, of this city, were thrown from a buggy, yesterday. Burnell had a rib, shoulder, and finger broken.

A little girl was run over by a hack, and seriously injured.

TENNESSEE.

A Fatal Affray.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Frank Gray and Ben Kittredge, colored boys each aged about 17 years, had a fight in Franklin yesterday. Kittredge was killed by a stab in the groin with a shoe-knife. Gray was arrested and committed.

Killed by a Blow from a Pistol.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—A man, named Crook, was killed in Crittenden County, Arkansas, yesterday, by R. H. Martin. The latter was riding along the road when Crook attacked him with a pistol. Martin sprang from his horse and wrestling the pistol from Crook, struck him over the head with it, killing him instantly. Martin was acquitted.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Suicide—Meeting of Workingmen.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—Philip Kirchner, a wealthy farmer, 70 years of age, of Baldwin township, was found, this morning, dead, suspended from a rope in his orchard. He left home Saturday evening, to visit a relative, and was never seen alive again. He was supposed to be suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

A meeting of workingmen was held in Allegheny City, to-night, and organized a party in opposition to importation of Chinese Coolie labor. Several addresses were made. This is the first of a series of meetings which will be held.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and "Corners."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, recommended that the rules be amended so the call for margins will be based on the real value of the wheat, and if at any time excessive margins be demanded, on account of any corner or conspiracy to underlie or advance the price of any staple commodity, they shall order the refunding of such excessive margins. This amendment has to be posted one week before action, but there is no doubt it will be carried by a large majority.

MISSOURI.

A Destructive Storm.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Aug. 12.—Plantamour's comet failed to connect, but in its stead came one of the most violent storms of wind, rain, and lightning that ever visited Missouri. The tornado tore the roof from Clark's new hotel, and the lightning set fire to a two-story dwelling belonging to James Terra, in this place, while torrents of rain deluged the valleys and created great destruction among the crops and fences.

American Scientific Association.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 12.—The annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opens here on the 21st inst. The sessions continue a week. The Local Committee have opened an office on Main street for the transaction of business connected with the coming session. They are receiving large numbers of letters daily from persons from all parts of the continent, signifying their intention to be present. All members, as fast as they report, are assigned to places of entertainment. Representatives of the press will be provided for upon notifying the Local Committee that they will attend. The present indications give promise of a meeting of more than usual interest.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 12.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal-boat Gold Hunter, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canalboat Messenger, with lumber, for Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—E. L. Booth, from LaSalle, and Gold Hunter, from Peru, both with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Messenger, with lumber, and J. Menard, and J. Bouchard, light, for Hennepin; North Branch, light, for Cillicothe. Eight feet five and a half inches of water on the mitar sill of Lock 15.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Advices from Urbana, Ohio, say the attendance at the National Camp Meeting there, Sunday, was immense. Railroad trains come in from all directions. The people came in multitudes on horseback and in vehicles. Preaching went on from three different stands at the same time.

—Lieutenant Hall, with forty men, who pursued the Apaches into the Whetstone Mountains, had a battle with them, and retreated. One man was wounded.

—A man, supposed to be William Rollinson, from Michigan, perished of thirst in a desert near Gila River, California.

—Last Saturday Mrs. Sylvester Brown, of Seybrook, O., was found dead in a barn. Her body was terribly bruised. Her husband said it was caused by the falling of a scaffold. The Coroner's Jury decided that she died from injuries inflicted by her husband, who was arrested, and is now in jail.

—Sandusky, O., yesterday voted $100,000 in aid of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, by an overwhelming majority.

—Spotted Tail and party arrived in St. Louis last evening, and will remain there three or four days.

—A Sioux City despatch says about sixty Indian Chiefs and representative men from the different tribes on the Upper Missouri, under the charge of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan and Commissioner Brunot, will arrive here about the 20th inst., on their way to Washington. Sitting Bull and Unkpapa, Chiefs who have been on the war-path in Western Dakota and Western Montana for two years, form one party. These men represent all the tribes who have shown hostility to the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it is hoped that this trip to Washington will pacify them, so that hostilities may be avoided.

MARRIED.

SHAFFER—WALLACE—On Thursday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. Edward Gillette, Aurora, Ill., by the Rev. G. B. Hubbard, of Rantoul, Mr. A. W. Shaffer, of Oak Park, Ill., and Miss Ruth E. Wallace, of Aurora. No cards.

DIED.

FORREST—On April 12, in the 84th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Henry L. Forrest, and daughter of the late Thomas Curtis, Esq., of Lahanah, Cork, Ireland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROCKWOOD—In Cairo, Ill., on July 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. H. Wardner, Mrs. Louisa Rockwood, widow of Cephas L. Rockwood, aged 80 years.

Illinois, Wisconsin, Vermont, and New York papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—At Red Wing, Minn., on the 12th inst., Read A. Williams, late resident of this city, aged 41 years.

Funeral services to-day, at 2½ o'clock p. m., at the residence of W. W. Farwell, 171 West Washington-st.

OLIVE—In this city, Aug. 12, Norman C. infant son of George G. and Lucretia Darling, aged 21 months.

Funeral from residence of parents, 21 Shastiel av, at 11 o'clock. Friends of family are invited to attend.

BUTTERFIELD—In this city, Aug. 11, Willie, youngest son of J. A. and Carrie S. Butterfield, aged 6 months and 22 days.

Funeral from 211 South Peoria-st. this afternoon at 10 o'clock.

GEARY—In this city, on the 11th inst., of diphtheria, Andrew J., youngest son of Thomas and Rose E. Geary, aged 5 years, 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 148 North Sangamon-st, on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

DeMolay Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias. Brother Knights are hereby ordered to assemble at Castle Hall, No. 127 State-st, at 10 o'clock Tuesday, the 13th inst., to attend the funeral of our late brother, A. Henderson. GEO. C. GARNSEY, Chancellor Commander.

L. D. TUTTLE, R. and C S.

Caledonian Rifles.

All members of the above Corps are requested to attend at 117 West Monroe-st., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Scotchmen, and descendants of Scotchmen between the ages of 18 and 45, and not less than 5 ft. 8 in. in height, who desire to become members, are also invited to attend.

JAMES WARMINGTON, Captain.

Personal Liberty League.

A meeting of the Personal Liberty League of the Eleventh Ward, will be held on Tuesday, August 13, at 8 p. m., at the hall Nos 202 and 204 West Lake-st. All the members are requested to be present. Those who have not received certificates of membership may obtain them at the meeting. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Hess & Gossage.)

Are offering special attractions in all remaining Summer Goods. Prices such as to insure immediate sale. A line of White Piques at 25c, worth 50c; Ladies' Gauze Vests at 50c, reduced from $1; bargains in Printed Piques, Percales, pure Linen Lawns, Checked, Striped and Brocaded Japanese Silks, 3-4 and 8-4 Black Grenadines, extra-width choice Poplin Stripes at 50c.

Llama Lace Sacques,
Llama Lace Points,
Swiss, Lawn and Linen

SUITS,

Jackets, Wrappers, Waists, AND

PARASOLS,

"Remarkably Cheap," AT

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

BANKRUPT CROCKERY SALE.

A BARGAIN.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF A COMPLETE

Wholesale and Retail Stock of Crockery, China, Cutlery and Glassware.

I will receive bids for the entire stock of Crockery, China, Glassware, and Cutlery now in store at Nos. 70 and 72 West Washington-st. The bids to be open, for cash, and to be received until Thursday, 12 o'clock, m., reserving the right to reject one or all bids. J. W. BROOKS, Jr., Provisional Assignee of Beard, Savage & Beard, Bankrupts.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SHEPPARD & STREETER,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

Room 2, Phenix Block, 186 and 188 East Madison-st.,

Will give their personal attention to the Sale of Property, Renting of Buildings, and Loans on Real Estate.

A. N. SHEPPARD, L. H. STREETER.

Chicago, Aug 12, 1872.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,

COFFEES AND SPICES,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

CALL FOR NEW PRICES.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

OPERATING THE

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W., the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1872.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Great Inducements AT BRAND'S Photographic Art Gallery,

No. 596 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.

To all those wishing to procure photographs of themselves or families, the following inducements will be offered for ONE MONTH,

Aug. 14 to Sept. 14.

For every dozen of card photographs ordered, a splendid

Turkey Bound Album,

Holding 50 pictures, will be presented to the one procuring them. Prices of Pictures not advanced, and will be made to suit customers.

Residents of the West Side take notice.

BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 596 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

CRAGIN BROS. & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

56 and 58 North Clinton-st.,

TO

141, 143 and 145 Lake-st.

Their department of Plumbers' Materials, now at 52 North Clinton-st., will not be removed until about the 20th inst.

REMOVED.

Charles A. Lewis & Co.,

Jobbers of Hats, Caps, Furs, Buck Goods, &c., have removed to their new store, 251 and 253 East Monroe-st. (Farwell Building), where they will be pleased to have their friends and others call and examine their new stock and prices.

REMOVAL.

F. B. MARSHALL,

Real Estate Agent,

Has removed to Otis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned, having removed from No. 9 South Halsted-st., to 173 East Madison-st, is ready to attend to all orders in plumbing at short notice. JAMES IRONS.

REMOVAL.

T. F. Phillips, Tailors' Trimmings, 10 AND 12 MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be payable to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Merchants' Insurance Co. OF CHICAGO.

All parties having adjusted claims against the Merchants Insurance Company, are requested to call at my office, in basement rear of No. 157 LaSalle-st, fronting on Arcade-court, and receive their first dividend due out of the estate of said Company.

WM. E. ROLLO, Assignee.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

1-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

Formerly Known as the Monroe House,

Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining-room is 82x38 feet, and the appointments of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address

MURDOCH & DICKSON, or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF CUTLERY AND GUNS

Should examine our stock.

HIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 333 WABASH-AV.

Write for price list, and enclose business card.

SIMEON W. KING,

United States Commissioner, Attorney at Law, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories, Notary Public, Commissioner United States Court of Claims, and Passport Agent. Office 167 East Madison-st, near LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.

Business Notice.

A party having a first class farm property, 1,120 acres, 700 cultivated, value $60,000, wishes to invest it either in a business or Chicago property. Address Drawer 81, Battle Creek Michigan.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Having satisfactorily adjusted our partnership matters, we, this 12th day of August, 1872, dissolve said partnership by mutual consent.

THOS. S. BENNETT, A. W. WEBSTER.

A. W. WEBSTER and H. A. HARTMAN will continue the commission business under the firm name of A. W. WEBSTER & CO., at the old stand, Room No. 11 Board of Trade Building.

A. W. WEBSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of Moore, Van Ness & Hance, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the firm will be settled by S. L. Moore.

S. L. MOORE, J. H. VAN NESS, M. HANCE.

August 5, 1872.

FOR SALE.

FEATHER DUSTERS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENTARY ON LEVITICUS, &c., &c. By JAMES G. MURRAY, LL.D., F.G.S., &c., &c. Andover, Mass.: Warren G. Draper. Chicago: W. G. Holmes & Co. 12mo., pp. 62.

The question often asked by the orthodox American Church in modern times is, "Can any theorrect doctrine come out of Andover?" The object of the present commentary is to soften the seeming sternness of the Levitical Law, and give everything in the somewhat intricate form of religion enjoined, its proper symbolic meaning. Nothing shows the tendency of modern religious thought more plainly than the effort of theologians to harmonize old forms of faith with the more human beliefs of later ages.

MY HERO. By Mrs. FORRESTER. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 312.

Mrs. Forrester does not take high rank even among minor English novelists, but her tales of society will be found pleasant reading in the intervals of severer mental effort. The volume under discussion is a sketch of an insignificant hero of excellent powers, fair attractions, and extraordinary discretion, who is supposed to realize the person for whom Hamlet longs:

> Give me that man
> That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
> In my heart's core,—aye, in my heart of hearts.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC. Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Persons desirous of having a trip across the Atlantic, either in memory or in the imagination, would do well to purchase Mr. Hoppin's new folio volume with the above title. There are twenty-four illustrations, conceived in a highly humorous spirit, and in an excellent style of art, which will bear recurring to again and again, like the works of every true and careful artist. The pictures are explained by a limited amount of text. The trip illustrated is from England to America, which accounts for the greater prevalence of English characters.

DIALOGUES FROM DICKENS. Arranged by W. NEILSON PETTIT, M. A. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. Chicago: KERR, DOANE & CO.

Mr. Petto has collected, and adopted for the use of actors of the school and parlor, such dialogues from Dickens as he deemed suited to that purpose. They are arranged in regular dramatic form, with all needed scenic directions, such as exits, entrance, positions on the stage, etc., etc., given at the proper places. The idea is excellent, but many readers will regret to see that the dialogue of many of the scenes seems to gain a sort of triviality removed from their old surroundings, and recast in new form.

ANNUAL RECORD OF INDUSTRY, 1871. SPENCER F. BAIRD. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co., 12 mo., pp. 624.

Mr. Baird has prepared an excellent, although brief and compendious, record of scientific discoveries and events of the year. All are classified under separate heads, as "Mathematics and Astronomy," "Terrestrial," "Physics," "Meteorology," "Electricity," etc. The work is not intended to supply the place of more extended treatises upon the individual sciences mentioned, but only to supplement them. The subjects seem infinite in number, but the place of any paragraph can be found by reference to a copious index that fills nearly twenty pages.

EVERY-DAY ERRORS OF SPEECH. By L. P. MORGAN, A.M., D.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: KERR, COOKE & CO. 12mo; pp. 96.

Dr. Meredith is a Cincinnati dentist, who has found leisure in the intervals of his business to prepare for publication this little volume on errors of speech. The matter is conveniently arranged in parallel columns, after the manner of a lexicon, and classified under different heads, recinding the incorrect pronunciation of English words, words from other languages, proper names, etc. The conception and execution of this little work can both be highly commended, although there now and then occur statements from which intelligent Americans will dissent, and there are glimpses of pedantry. What would Tennyson's admirers say, for instance, if compelled to pronounce Lancelot, "Lonselot"? That pronunciation would spoil many a cool-tint rhymes, and be the death of some very good poetry.

MY LITTLE LADY. New York: Holt & Williams. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The novelist who traces the fortunes of one character, or of only two or three, through its attendant volumes, and holds the attention of the reader closely until the end is reached, possesses rare and subtle skill. In "My Little Lady" there is but one about whom the reader's interest clings. "Madeleine Linders," the heroine, is a French gambler's daughter, whose childhood is spent about watering places, with the paraphernalia of that fascinating life around her, and among the class of people addicted to it. Her father dies, and she goes to a convent. Having been adopted by an English lady, she goes to Cornwall, and finally marries a young English surgeon, who was instrumental in saving her. Here is a strange, wild nature. The pictures of her carriage, child-like and free, and those of the episodes of her escape from the convent, her success at the gambling-table while a mere child of thirteen, and her naturalizing on the wild gray shore of the Cornish coast, are well narrated. The tale is all the more agreeable because told in such an easy, effortless manner. The book has no preface, and the title-page contains no hint of the author.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS EXPLAINED. ILLUSTRATING ITS USES TO SCIENCE, &c. By PROFESSOR ——. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. Chicago: KERR, COOKE & CO.

This little work, of about 40 pages, is the third in the series of "Half-Hour Recreations in Popular Science" which we have previously noticed as exceedingly useful contributions to the knowledge of the masses. They seem destined to occupy even a wider field than the "Half-Hour Recreations for the People," brought out several years ago by the Chambers Brothers, of Scotland. This number is from the pen of Dr. Schellen, whose large work on the Spectrum Analysis was reviewed in our columns a few weeks ago. It is founded upon a series of lectures delivered by the author during the winter of 1860 before the Polytechnic Society of Cologne, in Cologne, on the Rhine, and tells the story of the Spectrum lines in language easy to be understood by the non-scientific reader. The general principles of the science are explained, and its brevity is a great recommendation, which might be patterned after with advantage by some other State Geologists.

LIFE OF MARTIN. With an introduction by WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12 mo., pp. 362.

The prevalence of radical thought and feeling, and the freshness of his memory in the hearts of reformers, will cause this volume to be extensively purchased and read. Martin was considered Mazzini's model patriot and humanitarian, and treats alluringly the rumors of dark conspiracies with which he was said to be connected. He pays the following tribute to his religious character:

> Whatever I place high estimate upon the clear, sane and comprehensive grasp of his intellect, I should never deeply impressed by the strong religious element which pervaded his spirit. He was removed from bigotry and superstition as any living man, and registering his testimony against them as searchingly as the most radical Rationalist could desire, he never lost his reputation, but cherished an abiding faith in God, and profound reverence for the character of Christ.

He also contrasts Kossuth unfavorably with Mazzini, speaking of the former as a traitor to Hungary, but lost the respect of the North by truckling to the South.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY. By CHARLES LYELL, BART., M.A., F.R.S. Vol I. New York: Appleton & Co. Chicago: KERR, COOKE & CO. 8vo., pp. 611.

The scientific world will welcome a new edition of Lyell's great work on geology. It is needless to say that with that for many years familiar to the public, during the five years that have elapsed since the last was issued, there has been much discussion on important theoretical points, bearing on meteorology and climate, and much new information obtained by deep-sea dredging in regard to temperature, and shape of the bottom of the ocean, and the living inhabitants thereof. The author has deemed some changes advisable, and the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth chapters are rewritten, these treating altogether of vicissitudes of climate, of geographical and astronomical changes. The chapter is also introduced into the twentieth chapter, in regard to the "destroying and transporting effects of glaciers and currents." The author briefly dwells upon the latest-known facts concerning marine currents, especially those of the Straits of Gibraltar, and also considers "some causes of occasional circulation recently propounded to account for the cold abysses of the ocean." Because of the radical changes made since the tenth edition was published, its preface is given in full, with a tabulated list of the additions and corrections. There are, besides various new maps, plates and wood cuts, that add increased interest to the volume. The publishers have done worthy honor to a great scientific work by reproducing it in such a handsome, readable, and permanent manner.

THE REVERSE SIDE OF NEW YORK. By Mr. Ward Crossey. New York: Haskins & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Mr. Crossey is a New York journalist,—connected, we believe, with the *Times*, of that city. The articles which make up the bulk of his book were first published in the *Galaxy*, and are here collected, with such corrections and additions as he deemed necessary or judicious. Having been for many years in the city department of the journal with which he is connected, the author is supposed to understand pretty thoroughly the matter whereof he treats. He handles his various subjects exhaustively, and with a spirit of apparent candor and honesty that should be commended. Mr. Crossey's book will be read rather for the figures, in which it has considerable fulness than for its strictly literary merits. In striving to attain certain grades of style, he loses the genuine attractiveness of the more reportorial writer, without rising to the height of excellence to which he aspires. He also forgets occasionally that his office is that of a mere narrator, and indulges in philosophical reflection like the following, which is true enough, but commonplace, and out of place. It occurs in the part of the book devoted to that variety of murder called "Abortion":

> Then society must change its code as to marriage ills. Children must be made the brightest jewel in woman's crown. The high premium which society gives for violation of the laws of Nature must be withdrawn, and the place of honor given to virtue. How pale the frescoes, and how poor the drapeteries have been sent every day by the office-holders, claiming first ten and latterly two thousand majority. This is reduced now in part, if not entirely, due to the unexpected votes of such counties as Mitchell and Rutherford, heretofore Radical, which have now gone Conservative. That the fraud was to be perpetrated was well known in the Executive Department at Washington. I hear that one high official said the other day: "By ——! I'll be thrice be known in North Carolina that this conservative party claims to have carried the State, and there will be votes enough found in the ballot-boxes to reflect Caldwell." Such language as this hardly needs an interpreter, but, if it did, the clue is supplied by the talk of the clerks in Judas's department, who were busy the other day damning Caldwell for asking it up to be honest, and "spoiling the programme" by which he was to have been counted in as Governor by a majority of 20,000. In this way they said the fool had cost them the State. Caldwell, it seems, had either a conscience or a fear of consequences, and he has insisted against any large and risky operations. The whales were to be made "sissels."

> But it will be asked how it is that these managers, who have probably cheated enough to elect a Governor, have let the Legislature and Congressmen slip out of their clutches, and thus, by losing the Legislature, have lost the great prize of United States Senator, who is to be chosen in John Pool's place. The answer is very easy. The returns of the election in the counties are chosen by the counties themselves, and these officers, in three fifths or two thirds of the counties, are Conservatives. They could not help themselves. Use of the first counties reinversed was the County of Granville. The Conservative canvass there was progressing most suspiciously. It was a large negro county, and gave 350 majority for Phillips, Radical, in 1870, but I was informed for four influential Republicans—one of whom had been elected by them a member of the Legislature, and each one of them had just abjured Grant. Under these circumstances it was expected that Granville would show a handsome Conservative gain, and that there was such a gain at the election I have no sort of doubt. But Granville was into print two months or more ago. At that time the particulars of the suicide of Mrs. Emily Harold were published. Mrs. Harold was the wife of Colonel Harold of Granville, was a member of the church in good standing, and esteemed as a pure, Christian lady. That she was such, and that the conversation between her and Governor Holden about Johnson broke her heart and caused her to take her own life is still the opinion of such as knew her longest and best. The finding of the body of her husband was the receipt by her husband of an anonymous letter warning him that the relations between his wife and ex-President Johnson were such as to be ruinous to her. This preyed upon the mind of the woman so deeply as to cause mental aberration, and one night she put herself beyond all earthly trouble. The defendant's name is R. C. Harne. The proof as to the handwriting of the anonymous letter was of a circumstantial character, and based partly on signs found in his paper the ladies of North Carolina, as so numerous and so well known, scoundrel could approach them and find a welcome. It is a villainous like these who have engineered the Administration campaign in North Carolina, and who are now endeavoring by fraud to turn defeat into an apparent victory.

> It had been at one time intended to make the frauds very extensive and the Administration majority proportionately enormous. To cover this, vaunts were made in advance by John Pool of 20 000 majority, by others of 10,000 and 15,000, and to the same end and purpose dispatches have been sent every day by the office-holders, claiming first ten and latterly two thousand majority. This is reduced now in part, if not entirely, due to the unexpected votes of such counties as Mitchell and Rutherford, heretofore Radical, which have now gone Conservative. That the fraud was to be perpetrated was well known in the Executive Department at Washington. I hear that one high official said the other day: "By ——! I'll be thrice be known in North Carolina that this conservative party claims to have carried the State, and there will be votes enough found in the ballot-boxes to reflect Caldwell." Such language as this hardly needs an interpreter, but, if it did, the clue is supplied by the talk of the clerks in Judas's department, who were busy the other day damning Caldwell for asking it up to be honest, and "spoiling the programme" by which he was to have been counted in as Governor by a majority of 20,000. In this way they said the fool had cost them the State. Caldwell, it seems, had either a conscience or a fear of consequences, and he has insisted against any large and risky operations. The whales were to be made "sissels."

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> The power of the Federal Government in North Carolina is immense. Go everywhere and say you are a Democrat, and you lose your office and bread. Go everywhere and say you are a Conservative, and you are threatened with the loss of your own terrible and severe, except when addressed to congregations rich, respectable, and fond of refreshments; but that the fountains which furnish the people's common drink are to be paraded as costly and splendid and adorned with precious marbles and the like. Then, further, according to old Common Law, principals in murder, "abettors" in felony, "counsellors and Lords—are to be very simple, and roughly put together,—such persons being supposed to be of small use for anything but to fill up room." "If I had been in Shylock's place," said Webster, "I should the Lord's Prayer, which takes away the sin of the world." Such, which takes away the sin of the world." Such, which takes away the sin of the world." Such

...OVAL.
...form our customers ...n at our old corner, ...st., corner Wabash ...store is larger and ...s than the old one, ...the largest and best ...nd Shoes ever offered ...de.
...SSETT & HILLS, ...ntinue to manufacture ...ce's.
...OVAL.
...BONE & CO., ...FACTURERS OF ...OVES, ...40 Lake-st., ...ER OF WABASH-AV.
...ELL, Dentist, ...from the South Side to ...SHLAND-AV.
...OVAL.
...CATIONAL.
...Y'S ACADEMY, ...outh Bend, Ind.
...OL OF DESIGN. ...Conservatory of Music
...a Military Academy, ...Delaware Co., Pa.
...OF NOTRE DAME ...SEPTEMBER NEXT.
...PINASSE.
...WOOD SEMINARY.
...N STEAMSHIPS. ...D MAIL LINE ...D LIVERPOOL.
...e Star Line.
...GAL NOTICE. ...CE OF SALE.
...SCALES. ...FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES ...RSYTH'S ...andard Scales

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.

The local money market was decidedly more active to-day, in nearly every direction. The week opens with full money drawers, but a much more extended demand for currency, both from city and country. Mercantile paper was presented at the bank counters in greater volume than usual; and most of the offerings were discounted, being of prime quality. Grain men and provision merchants were also inquiring for money, and the shipments of produce bid fair to show an increase, unless interfered with by a scarcity of freight room.

Orders for currency from the grain-growing sections were much more numerous to-day, and indicated that the country is preparing to move upon us in force. It is probable that the receipts of grain this autumn will be fully equal to those of the same time in the best previous years.

Eastern exchange was in larger supply, and easier. Several sales were made between banks at 25c per 1,000 discount to par. Counter rates were quoted steady at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of 1 per cent premium on sales.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	117¼	118¼
5-20s of '62	116¼	116¾
do of '64	116¼	116¾
do of '65	116½	116¾
do of '65 January and July	115¼	115¾
do of '67 January and July	115⅜	115⅞
do of '68 January and July	115¼	115¾
10-40s	112¼	112¾
United States 5s (new issue)	112¼	112¾
United States Currency 6s	113¾ ex. int.	114¼
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	100 & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 pre
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@109½	110½
Gold exchange		
Gold and gold coupons	115	
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	153
80s		
40s		
Agricultural College land scrip	175@180	

Revenue stamps, 3@4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ½ more than gold.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks show an increase of $258,300 in loans, $5,720,900 in specie, and $481,100 in legal tenders. The customs in the above city for the week averaged $300,000 per day. The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: Total imports, including dry goods, $9,254,668; produce exports, $5,278,342; and specie and bullion exports, $377,228. The total imports since January were $269,760,858, against $226,205,682 in 1871, and $179,511,804 in 1870. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 were $133,608,371, against $141,285,945 in 1871, and $110,747,571 in 1870. The total imports of specie and bullion since Jan. 1, 1872, were $55 237,394, against $51,368,922 in 1871, and $27,857,911 in 1870.

The gold values of the imports entries of foreign merchandise, at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1 and since semi-official from the Custom House:

January	$35,687,174	July 6	$6,065,229
February	38,226,422	July 13	6,565,498
March	38,927,070	July 20	7,321,202
April	49,330,319	July 27	6,535,341
May	42,483,237	August 3	7,378,540
June	30,609,828		
Total since January 1			$267,851,864
Same time last year			231,465,778
Increase since last year			$36,446,086

The currency value of exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign goods re-exported from New York, since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$19,911,904	July 6	$4,473,957
February	17,924,969	July 13	3,965,813
March	15,539,619	July 20	4,942,437
April	17,689,784	July 27	3,274,943
May	15,886,947	July 31	4,052,832
June	16,071,483		
Total since January 1			$123,246,563
Same time last year			136,892,063
Decrease since January 1			$13,643,433
Gold, August 3, 1872			115¼
Gold, August 3, 1871			112¼

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 22d of July, 1872, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,447,688	Increase £13,651
Public deposits	5,167,505	Increase 546,838
Other deposits	22,214,790	Increase 726,000

On the other side of the account:—

Gov'mnt securities	13,385,646	No alteration.
Other securities	21,561,305	Increase 781,231
Notes unemployed	11,804,950	Increase 324,672

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,-159,260, being a decrease of £5,975; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,-137 908, showing an increase of £473,875 when compared with the preceding return. The proportion of reserve to liabilities shows a slight increase, being now 41¼ per cent.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

At least some of the banks are in the habit of counting gold checks as gold; which of course amounts to a duplication of the stock of coin, so far as the official returns are concerned. The official returns to the Comptroller of the Currency show the composition of the item "specie" as reported by the National banks of this city in their last report, June 10, 1872:

Coin	$8,149,963
Coin certificates	11,786,720
Coin checks	4,319,961
Total reported as "specie"	$24,256,644

Thus, out of $24,256,644 reported as specie, there was only $19,936,683 which could properly be reckoned as such, the remaining $4,319,961 consisting merely of unliquidated claims upon specie as between the banks. The above statement shows that the whole compound item of specie includes about 17 per cent of gold checks; from which it would follow that, although the associated banks reported $24,000,000 of specie as in their hands on Saturday last, they really held only $20,000,000. This fact is important, not only in its relation to the actual stock of gold on the market, but also in its relation to the reserves of the banks.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday, Aug. 12.

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirty-seventh st, n e corner of Lowe avenue, s f, 24 4-10x125 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $...

North Halsted st, between Division and Vedder st, w f, 24x113 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $...,000.

Lot 4 of Lots 160 and 162, in Bronson's addition, dated Aug 12; consideration, $450.

Lot 19 of Lots 4 and n ½ 5, in Block 2, of Sheffield's addition, dated May 10; consideration, $...

Division st, between Wood and Samuel sts, s f, ... ft to alley, dated July 25; consideration, $850.

Lot 7, in Block 1 of Cochran's Block 32, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $600.

Block 12, (except Boulevard) in Harding's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 4 in Hull's Lots 115 and 117, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 90, in Block 1 of Blocks 31 and 32, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated July 9; consideration, $850.

Michigan av, south of, and near, Sixteenth st, e f, 25x177 ft, with frame building, dated July 15; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 99, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $740.

Mary st, n of Archer av, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,200.

Larrabee st, bet Centre and Sophia sts, e f, 50x124 feet, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $2,000.

Orchard st, bet Centre and Sophia sts, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 3 and 4 of Lot 1 in Block 45 of s e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $7,500.

Rumsey st, bet Indiana and Fourth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, with cottage, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $1,600.

The premises No. 442 Warren av, dated March 26; consideration, $2,750.

Polk st, s of Halsted st, n f, 25x119 ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 19 to 21 in Hennebery's Block 28 of Clark's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 13, dated May 8; consideration, $1,200.

St. Louis st, 200 ft s of Clayton st, e f, 25x122½ ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $550.

St. Louis st, near Clayton st, e f, 50x122½ ft, dated June 12; consideration, $1,050.

Bernaise st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 33 ft to alley, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $4,200.

Thirty-ninth st, n e corner of Long John st, 10 acres, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $30,000.

Parmelee st, bet. Western av and Oakley st, s f, 70 ft to alley, dated July 11; consideration, $600.

Lots 26 and 27 in Block 16, in Ashland Second Addition, dated July 29; consideration, $3,000.

Samuel st, bet. Augusta and Cornelia sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,750.

Lot 7, in Block 5 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 9; consideration, $850.

Lot 8 in same, dated May 9; consideration, $850.

Lots 52 and 53, in Block 1 of w ½ and Sub Block 5 of ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $950.

Lot 2 (except south 50 ft) of Lots 3 to 6, in Block 37, School Sec Addition, dated July 25; consideration, $17,000.

... of Lot 14, in Block 14, Sec 3, 39, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $600.

... av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 66 ft, and running within 130 ft of Cottage Grove av, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $18,000.

Polk st, bet Miller and Morgan sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug 12; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Twelve lots in Shimp's s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 19; consideration, $2,700.

North 10 acres (except streets) of w ½ n e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 13, with two cottages, dated July 6; consideration, $30,000.

N e ¼ of Sec 11, 38, 12, dated Sept 2, 1871; consideration, $60,000.

N e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 11, 38, 13, dated Aug 10; consideration, $8,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 14 and 15 in Yates' Subdivision of 1 acre in s ½ of s e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, dated May 30; consideration, $700.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—We note the following charters: To Collingwood—Kate Hinchman, corn at 6½c. To Port Colborne—Mary Collins, corn at 8c. To Boston—Prop City of Toledo, corn through rate. To Portland—Prop Montgomery, through rate. To Buffalo—Prop Colorado, Fleetwing, prop W. T. Graves, Kate Gillet corn at 7½c; Burnside, corn at 7½c; schr Montgomery, corn at 7½c. To Oswego—Fiorette, wheat at 14c; Gilbert Mollison, corn on owner's account. To Goderich—Walter B. Allen, corn at 6½c free of elevation; cargo of salt back at 30c. To Montreal—Prop Europe, corn on owner's account.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Rates are firm. Bark John Breden is chartered for coal to Chicago, at $1.50; schooner General Worth, coal to Toledo at 65c; schooner Rebecca, coal to Detroit at 65c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Grain freights are dull and nominal at 8½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. Engagements: To Buffalo—Propeller Toledo, wheat 8½c.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—The market is unchanged, and no charters are reported.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour	4,092	3,625	4 612	5,028
Wheat, bu	34,325	47,760	131 632	12 607
Corn, bu	319,558	190,245	238 208	302,124
Oats, bu	69,852	27,716	61,374	111,836
Rye, bu	6,462	10,784	2,000	6,314
Barley, bu	4,008	20,165	4,021	8,009
Grass seed, lbs	69,419	237,190	17,897	165,104
Flax seed, lbs	59 220	245,000	30,160	
Broom corn, lbs	24,799	68,410	1,994	19,450
Cured meats, lbs	44,170	12,880	399,408	193,236
Beef, brls			65	65
Pork, brls	1,177		661	10
Lard, lbs	19,860	71,920	103,660	136,746
Tallow, lbs	7,760	14,230	63,600	
Butter, lbs	41,770	72,946	59,040	44 489
Live hogs, No	5,688	2 327	5,706	2,971
Cattle, No	1,216	468	768	1,369
Sheep, No		14		188
Hides, lbs	128 600	101,997	47,932	126 365
Highwines, brls	204	69	486	1,060
Wool, lbs	191,298	58,477	93,347	8,163
Potatoes, bu	4 473	73		267
Lumber, m	6,675	9,027	2,777	2,161
Shingles, m	720	3,045	1,763	3,699
Lath, m	430	782	274	348
Salt, brls		7,534	2,246	1,613

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 6 936 bu wheat; 12,657 bu corn; 3,138 bu oats; 755 bu rye; 774 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 161 cars wheat; 750 cars corn; 137 cars oats; 21 cars rye; 8 cars barley. Total, 1,077 cars, or 447,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
By rail	11,469	8 967	60,386	61,757	9 846
By canal		10,732			
To Buffalo	2,440	211,489	1,290,462	24,...	324
To Erie	400				
To Oswego		35,834			
To Huron	2,123	434	192,079		
To ...	215	3,600	672	12,080	
To Montreal		33,371	78,000		
To Colborne		19,280	32,621		
To Kingston			161,283		
To Other C'pts		54,377	85,401		
Total	16,657	378,320	1,750,808	237,787	9,950

Also, 8,050 bu rye shipped by rail and 400 bu do by canal.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active to-day, with no general bias; about one-half of them being steady, a few firmer, and many weaker. The most important fact in connection with produce is the increased receipts, and the prospect that the receipts will continue to be large from this time forth—for a while, at least. The shipping movement is fair. There was a satisfactorily active demand for groceries, and the market was steady and firm for nearly all goods in the list. Dry goods remain very quiet, with no very decided change in values. Butter and cheese met with a fair inquiry, and the latter was firm at 1-2c advance. New York factory now being held at 11 1-2a 12 1-2c, and Western at 9 1-2a11 1-2c. Coal remains quiet and firm. The hay, hides, and leather markets were without new features, the demand being fair, and prices ruling steady at Saturday's quotations. Oils continue quiet, with little change in values; 23 1-2c for carbon; 75c for extra lard; 90a95c for linseed, and 61a63 for turpentine being the prevailing prices. The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, and, for the poorer descriptions, prices tend upward. Choice grades are active, and, as the receipts are small, the views of dealers are very firm. Hardwood lumber is quiet at unchanged figures. A sawed shingles on track are still selling at a range of $2.87 1-2a3.00 per 1,000. No new features were developed in the market for iron, metals, tinners' stock, and naval stores, a fair amount of trading being done in each. Building materials were active and firmer, while the market for potatoes, poultry, broom corn, cooperage, and beans ruled dull. Eggs sold to a fair extent, at 14a15c per dozen.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with firm holders, unwilling to accept less than 90 1-2c. Sales were 150 brls at 90 1-2c per gallon.

Lake freights were active and firm, all the vessels offered being freely taken by shippers at Saturday's rates. A total of 15 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, and 335,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8c on wheat, 7 1-2c on corn, 6 1-4c on barley, and 5c on corn to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; ... on wheat, ... on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions exhibited no important change, except that mess pork was more active at a decline of about 25c per brl, owing to larger offerings than were wanted. The receipts of pork from other points are again on the increase, and will enlarge our present mammoth stock, though efforts are being made to keep the stock down by shipping to Eastern points. It seems now as if the corner were about flooded out; or if not yet, the chances are that before the end of the month there will be pork enough here to satisfy the most ardent desire of big stocks. It was suggested to-day that perhaps the comet knocked the corner into pi before touching the rest of the world, on the principle of occult gravitation towards fat pigs, because the hog is principally composed of carbon, and so is the comet. The market closed weak, with a large lot offered at $13 75 per brl, and no takers. Lard was inactive and nominally unchanged. Meats were quiet but very firm, holders not offering their property for sale. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $13 75a13 80; do for shipment, $13.50a13.75; do seller September, $13.20a13.25; do seller October, $13.00 asked; do seller November $12.50 asked; do seller December, $12.00 asked; do seller the year, at $11.75a12 25. Lard—Cash, or seller July, $8.25a8.50; do seller the year, $8 00a8.25; summer lard, $8 00a8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 6a6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4c for rough sides; 8 1-8a8 1 4c for short ribs, and 8 1 4a8 3 8c for short clear. Boxed meats, 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1 2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 3-4a7c for shoulders; 8 3 4a9c for short ribs; 9 1-8a9 1 4c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $32.00a33 00. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $13.75.

Flour was very quiet, but strong. Holders generally marked up their prices to correspond with the advance in wheat, and buyers would not meet their views. Shipping grades are quoted as decidedly scarce. Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras at $7.75; 50 brls spring extras at $8.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $3.75. Total, 350 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $13 00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7 50@10 25
Spring extras, choice	6 25@ 7 00
Spring Minnesotas	7.00@ 8 00
Spring superfines	3 00@ 5 00
Rye flour	4.00@ 4 37½

Wheat was again stronger, and was more active than on Saturday, under an urgent demand. The market averaged 4 1-2a5c higher for this month, and 3 1-2a4c higher on next month's delivery. The proximate cause was a reported advance of 2a5d per 100 lbs in Liverpool, that market being excited by news of continual bad weather in the wheat districts of France. The extra buoyancy for this month's delivery was due to the operation of the corner, as the shorts rushed to fill in, and found none offering except a portion of the current receipts. We have but about 550,000 bu No 2 spring in store to-day, and though receipts are increasing it will not be difficult for the combination to clear our bins out long before the close of the month, leaving the August shorts with nothing to fall back upon except the money wherewith to pay differences. The market for next month was, however, variable, and at times weak, as operators wavered in confidence, fearing that our receipts for next month will be heavy enough to bear down prices. Seller September opened at $1.19 1-2, advanced to $1.22, receded to $1.21, improved to $1.23, and closed at $1.22. Seller the month sold at $1 50a1.55 1-2, closing irregular at $1.54. Cash No. 2 spring was generally held 1-2c above the option for August. Seller the year sold at $1.15 1-2a1.17 1-4; and seller October at $1.19. Winter wheat was quiet, but firm, quotable at about 5c per bu for red above the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 5,900 bu No. 2 spring at $1.56; 5,000 bu do at $1.55 1-2; 13,200 bu do at $1 55; 6,600 bu do at $1.54 1-2; 12,600 bu do at $1.54; 4,000 bu do at $1.53 3-4; 11,200 bu do at $1.53 1-2; 11,600 bu do at $1.53; 800 bu do at $1.52 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.52; 5,000 bu do at $1.51; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.31; 5,200 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.28; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.12; 400 bu No. 3 red winter at $1.30. Total, 87,600 bu.

Corn was dull and weak, but only averaged 1-8a1 4c per bu lower than on Saturday. The receipts were large, and promised to be very liberal in the future, which exerted a depressing influence, especially as the prominent operators were attracted by the excitement in wheat. The last named fact was the cause of no delivery. The men who have shipped most of the corn that has been sent East from this city since the beginning of summer, are now very heavily interested in wheat, and watched it to-day with hawk-like glances, to the exclusion of everything else. Hence the market was weak, in spite of advices of greater strength in Liverpool and New York. The speculative demand was quiet. Seller September opened at 43c, advanced 1-8c and declined to 42 1-2c, closing at 43 5-8c. Seller the month sold at 42 1 8a42 1-2c, closing at 42 1-4c, with about the same for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 8,800 bu No. 1, at 42 3-4c; 11,200 bu do at 42 1-2c, afloat; 55,000 bu No. 2 at 42 3-8c; 213,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; 39,800 bu do at 42 1 8c; 16 800 bu do at 43c, afloat; 14 400 bu rejected at 39 1 4c; 25,200 bu do at 39c; 800 bu no grade at 38c; 400 bu do at 33c; 400 bu do at 32c; 400 bu ear at 43c. Total, 385,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, but weak, the market declining 1-4a1-2c from the lowest prices of Saturday, principally owing to the prospect of large receipts. Most of the oats now arriving here are inspected as reported, but the condition is rapidly improving, and it is thought that by the end of this month there will be no lack of new No. 2 oats in this city. Rejected were in good demand for shipment, but lower, owing to the more voluminous offerings. Cash lots (fresh) opened at 28c, and declined to 27 1-4c. Seller the month sold at 27 1-4a27 1-2c, closing at the inside. Seller September sold at 26 1-4c, and seller the year at 25 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 16 200 bu at 28c; 9,800 bu at 27 3-4c; 18,800 bu at 27 1-2; 24,000 bu rejected at 22c; 9,000 bu do at 21 3-4c; 4,800 bu do at 21 1-2c. Total, 83,600 bu.

Rye was more active, but 1c lower than on Saturday, owing to large receipts, which made the volume of offerings large in proportion. Sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 2 at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 800 bu do at 46 1-2c; 800 bu do at 46c. Total 9,600 bu. No. 2 seller September was nominally firm at 55a55 1-2c.

Barley was in moderate demand for new No. 2, seller September, which was firmer, at 58c. Old lots graded were dull, and can scarcely be quoted. Perhaps 52a53c would be about the figure for old No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 3 at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 59c; 2,000 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 47c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 4,400 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

Mr. Jas. T. Story, the Grain Inspector of the Albany Board of Trade, who has been on a tour for the inspection of the barley and other crops in Canada, says: "The crops, so far as I have seen, are not satisfactory—particularly in Canada (although only District No. 2 had then been examined). The Hamilton barley, and in fact all the fields along the line of the Great Western Railway, looks very poor and will not exceed 44 lbs. to the measured bushel; in fact, the spring wheat crop looks dried up, and of this description of wheat there will not be over one half the usual crop.

From Toronto, down the lakes, the reports are more satisfactory and far more promising. I only went twenty miles down, but from observation everything looked well; I never saw handsomer spring wheat standing, and plenty of it. The winter wheat return will only prove about two thirds of the usual crop here. Barley in this ... and the same opinion is expressed of the crop all the way down the lakes from Toronto. Barley in New York, west of Syracuse, looked well.

The new crop of winter wheat is not yet being moved to any extent. Last year the growers sold early at low prices, and, with the experience of last year before them, the shipments from first hands will probably be slow.

The harvest of the new crop of oats was commenced in the South of England about the 20th ult. Some Talavera wheat was cut on the 22d ult. The forcing weather has matured the crop sooner than was expected. The wheat harvest was expected to become quite general during the first week in August. The cable advices from London on the 6th inst gave unfavorable weather for the crops, and the country markets is dearer per qr. for wheat. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom is expected to be variable—poor on heavy soils and good on light soils.

The harvest work in Hungary had been interrupted by unsettled weather. The yield of the new crop has not been equal to the previous expectations. Along the course of the Danube the harvest prospects are quite generally favorable. The wheat cutting in the south of Russia was in active progress about the middle of the last month, and threshing had been commenced in the German Colonies about Odessa. The prospects for the crops in the Azov region had become more favorable than they were early in the season, when a severe drought prevailed. In the North of Denmark and in Scandinavia the crop prospects were on the whole favorable. Europe, taken as a whole, will, with the present indications, have a full average crop. The generally favorable crop prospect limits the demand in most importing countries, and speculation has been almost entirely checked.

The French country markets, owing to the more unfavorable weather, had, as per cable report, reported generally duller on wheat and flour. In Spain the wheat crop is abundant.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles, July 26, 1872, was 42,000 metrical quarters, which 221 lbs avoirdupois each, are equal to 156,200 bushels of 60 lbs each.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, Aug. 3, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	316,392	1,475,691	2,161,945	58,208
Albany	1,000	27,000	63,000	41,500
Buffalo	155,421	1,876,874	327,318	[illegible]
Chicago	618,491	2,343,117	366,911	79,478
Milwaukee	369,731	342,346	238,422	22,404
Duluth	25,000			
Toledo	78,549	425,590	242,263	10,852
Detroit	22,000	6,379	55,362	2,708
Oswego	72,000	120,000	[illegible]	
St. Louis	47,484	413,302	87,786	2,345
Boston	5,549	242,286	303,064	33,107
Toronto	14,749	2,319	16,887	[illegible]
Montreal	74,489	527,131	102 344	500
*Philadelphia	40,000	265,000	35,000	
*Baltimore	20,000	220,000	40,000	
Rail shipments	89,914	319,176	[illegible]	11,309
Lake shipments	399,830	2,048,465	160,019	
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	402,232	1,848,362	728,037	
Total	2,375,961	12,049,025	5,271,550	332,583
Total July 27, '72	[illegible]	11,465,658	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total July 20, '72	[illegible]	12,173,863	5,018,444	[illegible]
Total July 13, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total July 6, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Aug. 5, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Estimated.

Movement of flour and grain at Montreal, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, for two years:

	Receipts 1872.	Receipts 1871.	Exports 1870.	Exports 1869.
Flour, brls	450,694	474,514	251,490	278,602
Wheat, bu	1,016,131	3,146,118	1,621,989	2,946,883
Corn, bu	4,288,617	1,926,610	3,734,777	1,344,494
Oats, bu	46 688	28,188	208,650	135
Barley, bu	39,107	12 033	102,763	1,739
Rye, bu	8 900	2,160		
Peas, bu	356,876	75 583	698,282	195,247
Malt, bu				
Total, bu	5,842,994	5,601,634	5,756,480	4,308,475

Hall's *Journal of Health* says:

In a country like ours, where we are obliged to export a large share of the grain used, because of our inability to consume it, the foreign market controls the price, therefore the farmer, instead of fixing the price, is obliged to take the rate fixed by the foreign market; or, in other words what may be left after paying transportation, commissions, insurance, and a percentage of risk on the damage to the grain while on transit. This latter point is not commonly understood, but is nevertheless true, as all merchants charge a certain sum for every risk taken. Large quantities of grain are greatly impaired, or rendered almost valueless, every year by reason of "heating;" and when this process begins, unless immediately arrested, the destruction is complete within a few days; hence it is seen how important a subject is the treating of grain in a suitable and economical manner for transportation; for as the loss by heating enters into the calculation of cost in disposing of the grain; and as the foreign market practically controls the price of the home market, it will be seen what an enormous sum of money is annually lost to the farmer, to say nothing of the anxiety of the shipper.

Objections have been made to drying or curing grain, because the moisture evaporated lessened the weight; while this is true, no actual loss is made, for when the grain is ground it will absorb the more water in making it into bread.

These remarks are suggested by seeing in our office a sample of corn treated by a new process, which will either partially dry or kiln-dry the grain, completely destroy all insect-life, and thoroughly disinfect and free it of every offensive odor. The cost of apparatus which will treat five hundred bushels an hour cannot exceed three thousand dollars, while it is extremely simple, easily controlled, occupies but little space, and has the least possible liability to get out of repair; the expense of working would be a small fraction of a cent per bushel.

It is believed that the invention will revolutionize the handling of grain, and will save millions of bushels of it for purposes of human food which are now lost annually.

The kiln-drying of grain was an old process in Chicago, especially as applied to corn, and kiln-dried cornmeal is a standard article in our market.

The United States *Economist* says:

The fall trade is evidently destined to be very late this year, but whether in extent or volume it will exceed the average is not yet so clear. Although there has been, as we anticipated, more activity this week, yet there is a feeling somewhat akin to disappointment in the dry goods trade at least. But there are still abundant grounds for hope. The late season and the present comparative dullness are no worse than might have been expected in view of the circumstances. At no former season has there been such a general stampede of business men and capitalists to the country and to Europe. The summer was unprecedentedly hot, the strike movement disturbed contracts and unsettled business, and there was a general expectation of the usual dullness of business incidental to a Presidential election. All these causes induced a movement to Europe, and to the watering-places and mountain resorts, that left the city comparatively deserted. The wanderers have scarcely yet commenced to return, and will not for a couple of weeks more, and until then we can hardly expect a very general resumption of business activity.

Then again, there can be very little doubt that the tariff changes which went into effect on the 1st of August, exercised a very important influence in retarding trade. Buyers naturally wish to reap all the advantages that were likely to result from the reduction in duties, and held aloof. The very heavy business in the Custom House, when the new law went into effect, shows that a serious detriment was caused to trade by the long delay. It was not until the middle of the present week that the newly imported goods were fairly sorted and distributed, and the increased activity of the last few days shows that buyers were holding off for just this very contingency. But in one grand essential they were doomed to disappointment. They did not find that prices were reduced to the extent of the tariff reductions, and for a very sufficient reason. The advance in gold very nearly covered the tariff reductions, and rendered it impossible for importers to make the expected concessions. Then, again, the general advance in prices of commodities in Europe compelled importers to pay full rates for goods, and in many cases the usual discounts were withheld. So the country buyers, who expected a considerable reduction in rates, bought very sparingly, and in some cases it was necessary to make concessions so there in certain lines of goods that could not be very well afforded in view of the invoices and the high price of gold.

By this time the views of both buyers and sellers have been more nearly harmonized. But it is found that Western merchants purchase very sparingly, and only to meet actual, pressing wants. Of course this extreme caution is incompatible with activity, although in a certain sense it is to be commended as at least affording a guarantee for an entirely safe trade. But now the success or failure of the fall trade depends on the continuance of this backward feeling among country buyers. At present, however, there are no grounds for misgiving. The grain crops are in process of harvesting, and will soon begin to come forward, and the proceeds will afford consumers the means of satisfying their wants. The extent of those wants may be inferred from the fact that both the West and South are unusually bare of goods, and producers are everywhere looking forward to the crops affording them the means of procuring the commodities of which they stand in so much need. Nor need there be any apprehension that the West and South will not be in a condition to purchase freely. The grain harvest will certainly be up to an average, and so far everything looks remarkably favorable for cotton. The South will be better off financially this season than at any former period for a dozen years, and will be in a condition to make heavy purchases.

All the facts of the situation warrant the conclusion that although the fall trade may be unusually late, yet it will be very active, and fully up to the average of former prosperous years. The country merchants who are now buying so sparingly and cautiously will probably find it necessary to duplicate, and even triplicate their orders. The only ground of misgiving is a monetary stringency that may retard the free movement of the crops. But in every other respect the prospects are favorable, and promise a demand that will not fall much, if any, below the supply.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet. Provisions dull. Oats quiet. Wheat and corn firm. Sales on the call were 5,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1.55; 20,000 bu do, seller September, at $1 22; 5,000 bu do at $1.22 1-8, 30,000 bu do at $1 22 1-4, 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.10; 5,000 do at $1.16 1-4; 25,000 bu corn at 42 3 8c; 10,000 bu do, seller September, at 42 3-4.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$13 60	$14 00
Mess pork, seller September	13 15	
Mess pork, seller December	12 00	12 12½
Mess pork, seller the year		
Lard, cash		
Lard, seller December		
Wheat, cash	1 54½	1 55½
Wheat, seller August	1.53½	1 54
Wheat, seller September	1.22½	1 22¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.16	1.16½
Corn, cash or seller August	42¼	42½
Corn, seller September	43	43⅛
Corn, seller last half September	43	43⅛
Corn, seller October	43	43½
Oats, cash	27	27¼
Oats, seller August	27	27¼
Oats, seller September	25¾	26
Oats, seller the year	25	25¼

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.

BUTTER—In this branch of trade there was a fair degree of activity, and former prices were fully sustained. The receipts of choice qualities suitable for table use again fell far short of the demand, and prices seem to be tending upward. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 20a22c; fair to good grades at 14a18c; inferior to common, 7a12c.

BAGGING—This market was steady and unchanged. A liberal movement was witnessed in grain bags, while other goods in the list were very quiet. Prices range as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 15@19c; do double, 28c; woolsacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was active, and quotations were ruled strong, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3 15@4 00; superfine do, $4.00@4 50; Rosendale cement, $2 00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2 00 per brl; Utica cement, $1.90@2 00; Akron cement, $1 90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1 30@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3 15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire-brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50 00; building brick, $9.50@12 00; fire-clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
10x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13 50
14x16 to 16x20	8 45	15 60
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 60
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16 60
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	12 50	22 00
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24.50
32x40 to 32x52		26 00
32x44 to 34x56		27 50
34x58 to 34x60		30 00
36x60 to 40x60		32 00

BEANS—The inquiry was small at Saturday's prices. We quote: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice premium; and $2 50@2.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Trade was again dull at prices which have been current for the past week: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $75 00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00.

CHEESE—Firmness still prevails in this market. The demand is better than is usual at this season of the year, and under moderate receipts, prices are still working upward. We note ½c advance to-day, and revise our list as follows: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—The coal trade was quiet, and values underwent no material change. At some of the yards Erie and Blossburg were being held at $9, but dealers generally were filling orders at .... Anthracite coal is very firm, with a tendency to advance. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10 50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburg, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6 60; Wilmington, $6 60.

COOPERAGE—The demand, generally speaking, is of a light character, and prices favor buyers. We quote: Pork barrels, $1 30@1.40; lard tierces, $1 70@1 65; whiskey barrels, $1 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15 00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@... ₱ m.

EGGS—Are still selling at a range of 14@15c per dozen.

FISH—Whitefish continue extremely dull, and the weak feeling noticeable for some time past has developed into a decline, quotations being lowered, to-day, 15@25c per ½ brl. Codfish is scarce and firm, while other descriptions rule quiet and steady. We revise our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2 do, $4.70@4 80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1, shore mackerel, $9 00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7 25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6 50; No 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5 50@5 75; George's codfish, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was only a moderate amount of trading in dried fruits and prices were without decided change. Imported varieties are still somewhat unsettled, while domestics rule comparatively steady. Prices range substantially as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $2.65@2 70; blackberries, 13@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@9c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of peaches is largely in excess of the demand. The afternoon train of Saturday broke prices away down, and many were kept over until morning. Sales: Peaches: 600 at 30c; 750 boxes good, mostly fresh in, at 35c; 300 at 40c; 100 choice old Mixon at 45c; 70 good Crawfords at 35c; 280 do fresh in, at 50c; 60 choice at 60@75c; 100 baskets Saturday p.m, at 25c; 140 this morning, at 37½c; 300 good at 40c; 400 at 50c; 187 really choice at 65@75c. Apples—40 brls poor at $1 50; 20 good at $2.00; 110 choice at $2 25; 60 choice eating at $2 50@3.00. Pears—180 boxes fair at 35@50c; 70 choice Bartletts at 75@90c; 30 choice Seckle at 75c. Grapes—20 cases (24 lbs) at $2 25; 1,000 lbs at 8c. Berries—Plenty and lower. Sales: Blackberries—75 cases (16 qts) at $2.25 per case; 45 at $2.50; 60 at $2.75.

GROCERIES—There were no changes to note under this head. For a Monday there was a fair amount of trading, and all the leading staples, as well as most of the side goods, were steady and uniform. Stocks are complete in every department, and a satisfactory business is doing at the subjoined quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@45c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The market was steadier to-day, the supply and demand being more evenly balanced. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19 00; do, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10 00@11 50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new deserving special mention was noted in connection with the hide market. The supply barely keeps pace with the demand, and the general market rules steady at uniform prices. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, 11c; dry salted, 17@21c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 80@85c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was about the usual demand, and quotations were steady as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 5 8-10 rates
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10 rates
Hoop band	5 8-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 8-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Hoop	5 8-10@ 6 4-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18
Sheet iron	6 @ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½ rates
German plow steel	10½ @12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12 rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12 rates

LEATHER—Business continues quiet, with no very pronounced change in values. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 42
Kip ₱ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	29@ 31
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₱ ft	20@ 21
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	32@ 33
"BA" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.20@ 1.45
Kip	90@ 1 00
Kip No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	85 00@95.00
French calf, Lemoine	95 00@...
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 28 lbs	1 70@ 2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 1.60
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1 00@ 1.10

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles continue in good demand, and a firm feeling prevails generally. We quote:

TIN PLATES—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17 00; do, roofing, 10x14, $15 00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7 rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms 48c; braziers, over 12 lb, 46c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls. as net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was quiet at the following prices:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	27 @ 28
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5 00 @6 50
Pitch, ₱ brl	6 50 @7 00
Tar, ₱ brl	6 00 @6 50

NAILS—Continue in active demand, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, ...; fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8 25; 12½c discount ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—The condition of this market was without change in any essential particular. The general trade is slack, and the prevalent feeling is rather easy. The following are the ruling rates: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 70c; sperm, $1 10@1 25; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1 00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@63c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11 50
Fancy brands	10 50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	
English Ven Red	
English orange mineral	15.00@16 00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris White	5 00@ 5 25
Whiting	2 50

POULTRY—The market was fairly active at unchanged figures. We quote: Chickens, spring, at $2 50@3.00; old do, $4.00@4 50; turkeys, 11@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Trade was dull, the supply being large. We quote: New at $1 25@2.00 per brl, and 50@65c per bu.

SEEDS—Continue in meagre demand at the annexed range of prices: Timothy at $2.80@3.00 for good; $2 95@3.00 for prime; seller August, $2 80; clover, $5 65@5.75.

SALT—Was in larger inquiry, at the following range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2 00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.75; dairy, without bags, $3 50; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, ₱ bag, $4 50.

TEAS—Under this head there were no new developments. A steadily fair business is doing, and the quoted prices were firmly sustained. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.30; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@90c.

TOBACCO—Prices range as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 60@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—But little in sales: Tomatoes—40 boxes soft at 40c; 150 good at 50c; 60 at 60c. Muskmelons—42 crates at $2.00@2 25. Watermelons—600 good size at $12.00@15 00 per hundred. Green corn—400 fresh at 12½c.

WOOD—We quote the market firm at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11 50@12.00; slabs, $6 50@7.00 delivered.

WOOL—The attendance of buyers was fair for Monday, and a very satisfactory business was transacted. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @58c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	42 @45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52 @56c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	42 @45c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	45 @50c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40 @45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	52 @55c
Extra, pulled	52 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,325. There was an active inquiry for the better grades of stocks, suitable for shipment East, and, notwithstanding the large receipts, prices ruled firm and higher, though the advance was not as pronounced, as the published sales would seem to indicate, the quality of the offerings being considerably above the average. In comparison with the closing days of last week, there is an advance of 12½@25c per 100 lbs, and sales were quick at the improvement. Low grades were also inquired for to a liberal extent, but the excessive supply prevented any appreciable advance. Sales were reported at prices ranging all the way from $2 50@3 00 for thin cows and through Texans, to $6 75@7.00 for extra shipping steers. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra-Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 65@5 80
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3 00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
27	Texas cattle	839	$2 60
30	extra steers	1,390	6 62½
66	extra steers	1,370	7.00
17	choice steers	1,349	6.25
172	choice steers	1,342	6 37½
91	extra steers	1,420	6.75
164	extra two-year old steers	461	6.25
25	Cherokee cows	714	3.25
48	choice steers	1,356	6 20
80	Texas calves	182	4.00
34	fair steers	1,174	5 75
45	Texas cows	768	3.35
16	Texas cows	780	3 20
67	medium steers	1,121	5 25
21	medium steers	1,036	5.12½
50	Texas calves	182	4 50
64	choice steers	1,283	6 25
57	medium steers	1,189	5 75
15	medium steers	1,016	5 50
74	light, fleshy steers	954	5.00
17	fairish steers	1,127	5 10
62	good steers	1,234	5 75

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 6,818. The receipts, as will be seen, were not unusually large, but, in the absence of anything like activity in the demand, a weak, heavy feeling prevailed. The unfavorable tone of advices from the East had the effect to make buyers cautious, and although holders strove hard to sustain prices, they were unable to do so, the reported sales indicating a reduction of 5c from Saturday's rates. A few selected lots were taken early at $6.75, but most of the transfers were at prices varying from $4.65 downward to $4 40. The market closed quiet at $4 3.@4 40 for common or even coarse lots, at $4.45@4 55 for medium, and at $4 60@4.70 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
42	269	$4.35	106	210	$4 65	45	206	$4 65
47	234	4 65	79	192	4 65	43	216	4.60
48	308	4.50	67	216	4 60	49	214	4 60
53	221	4.75	61	241	4 60	44	200	4.65
78	197	4 60	101	276	4 60	47	211	4.50
60	191	4 60	61	211	4 70	20	280	4 75
64	194	4.65	54	209	4.65	62	209	4 60
83	261	4 60	91	318	4 50	48	294	4.35
41	200	4 60	40	273	4.35	172	198	4 65
40	276	4 65	90	349	4 40	55	192	4.60
131	200	4 62½	217	292	4.35	39	217	4.65
194	207	4 70	59	182	4 60	97	227	4.65
50	307	4 35	131	200	4 60	87	206	4 60
44	299	4.40	207	296	4.40	52	255	4 60
45	282	4 60	54	248	4 55			

SHEEP—Received, 131. The sheep trade was quiet, with little or no change in prices, which may be quoted steady at $2.50@3 50 for inferior to common; at $3 75@4.25 for medium; and $4 50@5.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6 675	2,777
Shingles, m	720	1,763
Lath, pieces, m	430	274

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	9,027	2,161
Shingles, m	3,045	3,699
Lath, pieces, m	782	348

The following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1, 1872, to Aug. 10:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	645,163	217,740
Shingles, m	318,462	517,016
Lath, pieces, m	64,119	27 318

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Aug. 10:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	34,428	10,963
Shingles, m	9,905	7,941
Lath, pieces, m	2,981	1,345

CARGOES—The movement in lumber at the docks to-day was a large one, and prices were generally well sustained. The supply was large, leaving unsold, at the close, fourteen cargoes. A sawed shingles were in meagre demand, but firmly held at former quotations. Lath ruled dull, and the inquiry for pickets was small.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$ 3 25
Ludington, ₱ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2 25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.50@ 2.62½
Grand River, ₱ m	2 25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3 25@3 50
Railroad ties	
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	3 25@3 50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	
Ahnepee—railroad ties	
Ahnepee—shingles	
Menominee	
Oconto	4 00@4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	14 00@15.50
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@13 50
Joists and scantling	12.25@12.75
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	2 50@ 2 75
Pickets	10.50@12 00

Transactions were as follows:

Cargo schr Paul, from Oconto, 180 m ft strips and boards at $20 00; 10 m lath at $2 75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Piesto, from Oconto, 180 m ft strips and boards at $2.75; 18 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, deck-load on contract; 75 m ft in hold, 20 ft and over, at $20 00; 8 by 12, 18 ft, at $13.50; short joist and scantling at $12.50 (mill tally). Sold by Cargo... Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Manistee, 135 m ft mixed and 3-inch joist, 20 ft and over, at $20 00; 3-inch joist, 18 ft, at $14 00; short timber, 18 ft and under, at $13 00; 2-inch joist and scantling at $12 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr S. Bates, from Manistee, 147 m ft mixed short timber, 18 ft and under, at $12.50; 2-inch joist and scantling at $12.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Z. G. Simmonds, from Manistee, 140 m ft, 3 by 12, 20 ft joist, at $18.00; 3 by 12, 18 ft, at $13 00; 2-inch joist and scantling, at $12 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Tuscola, from Pentwater, 100 m ft joist and scantling, at $13 00; 40 m ft short timber, at $15.00. Sold by W. Megiade.

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 135 m ft at $18 00 for 3-inch, 20 ft and over, and $12 25 for 2-inch joist and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Manistee, 110 m ft 3-inch, 20 ft and over, at $18 00; balance 2-inch, at $12 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Hunter, from Manistee, 190 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues active, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. The stocks of both choice and common grades are ample. Hardwood lumber was less active, at Saturday's quotations. Shingles and lath are steady. We quote:

First and second clear	$50 00@53 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	20 00@22 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@38 00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32 00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36 00@38 00
A stock boards	32 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	15 00@16 00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	13 00@14.00
Fencing	14 00@15 00
Dry do	14.00@17 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18 00@25.00
Pickets, square	15 00@18 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	13.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15 00@23 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35 00@40 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

No new features were developed in the market. Trade was fairly active at the following prices:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3 00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2 00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 12.

Stmr Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, 880 tons iron ore.
Brig Fannie Niel, Milwaukee, 775 tons iron ore.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 75 m lath, 15 m pickets.
Schr Thomas W. Ferry, Cleveland, 80 tons coal.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Geo. D. Russell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 8. cds bark.
Schr M Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Menominee, 263 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Jno. Webber, Lt. Suamico, 150 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 840 tons coal.
Schr W. A. Allen, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, 117 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Christian Miller, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Schr Clara Youill, Kingston, 273 tons railroad iron.
Schr Stafford, Vermillion, stone.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Schr M McVea, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 m lumber, 50 cords bark.
Prop B W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 1,198 bars railroad iron, sundries.
Prop S. C Baldwin, Escanaba, 620 tons iron ore.
Bark C K. Nims, Buffalo, 870 tons coal.
Bark Montgomery, Bay City, 3,600 brls salt.
Bark E C. L., Menominee, 8 m cedar posts.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr David Ferguson, Oconto, 130 m lumber, 125 m lath.
Schr Tuscola, Pentwater, 130 m lumber, 300 telegraph poles, 500 cedar posts.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Keeler's Pier, 119 cords bark.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Ketchum, Garden Bay, 700 telegraph poles, 3 m cedar posts.
Schr Philip Scoville, Buffalo, 567 tons coal.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 120 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath, 30 m pickets.
Schr C. C. Butts, Horn's Pier, 80 cords wood, 17 m lath, 17 m shingles.
Schr A. Bronson, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Montana, Erie, 611 tons coal.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr C. Hibberd, Centreville, 115 cords wood.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 cords wood.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 335 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Phenix, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Florence, Michigan City, 75 cds wood.
Schr Frederick, Holland, 44 cds wood.
Schr Anabella, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Alpena, 218 m lumber, 9 m pickets.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Florretta, Oswego, 480 tons railroad iron.
Schr John F. Marsh, Buffalo, 636 tons coal.
Schr J. Dresden, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr J. W. Brown, Menominee, 125 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Skylark, Erie, 470 tons coal.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Mary, Red River, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Joe Vilas, Little Suamico, 180 m lumber, 25 m shingles.
Schr Frank Perew, Erie, 940 tons coal.
Schr O. Shaw, Grand Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 230 m lumber, 13 m lath.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, light.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 82 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 7 m lath.
Schr Russian, Cleveland, 550 tons coal.
Schr S. F. Gale, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Erie, 714 tons coal.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, 500 tons railroad iron.
Schr A. Mosher, Vermilion, O., sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Planet, Holland, 6. cords wood.
Schr Cuyahoga, Pensaukee, 200 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Maple Leaf, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Theo. Perry, Oswego, 410 tons coal.
Scow Hunter, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow Beloit, Ludington, 101 m lumber.
Scow Charlie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 65 cords wood.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 55 cords wood.
Scow Magdalena, White Creek, 50 cords slabs.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Scow Champion, Muskegon, 38 yds gravel.
Scow R. H. Bieker, Ahnepee, 7,460 cedar posts.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge J. H. Drake, Menominee, 275 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Menominee, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Mears, Detroit, 480 tons hewn stone.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, light.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 509 bars iron and sundries.
Schr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 13 boxes fish and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 87 half brls fish.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 110 hides, 361 tons iron ore, 190 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Dan Newhall, Red River, 135 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Mary E. Perew, White Lake, 165 m lumber.
Schr Restless, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 85 cds wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 230 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber, 23 m lath.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Gilbert Mollison, Oswego, 3,250 brls salt.
Schr Kitty Grant, White River, 60 cds slabs.
Schr G. Bates, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Hamilton, 160 m lumber, 52 m lath.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Hamilton, 190 m lumber.
Schr Evergreen, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 55 tons coal.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Schr Transit, Manitowoc, 45 cds wood, 500 telegraph poles.
Schr A. Thorine, Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Scow Mount Vernon, White Lake, 40 cds wood.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 320 m lumber.
Barge G. J. Bronson, Menominee, 320 m lumber.
Scow Mermaid, White River, 55 cds edgings.
Scow Silver Cloud, White Lake, 35 cds wood.
Scow Adda, White Lake, 75 cds wood.
Scow General Starr, Centreville, 80 cds wood.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 190 m lumber, 350 m lath.
Barge Noquebay, Peshtigo, 560 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 300 m lumber.
Sloop Irene, Amsterdam, 54 cds wood.
Schr Progress, White Lake, 47 cds staves.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr E. F. Stanton, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Newland, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Green Bay, 260 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Jno. F. Prince, White Lake, 77,607 ft lumber.
Schr Spy, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr Robt. Howlet, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 180 brls flour, 12 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 27 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 300 bars railroad iron, 2,600 brls salt, 120 tons iron, and sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 811 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark J. G. Masten, Erie, 1,043 tons coal.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Plummer's Pier, 80 cds wood.
Schr Onondaga, Erie, 909 tons coal.
Schr Garibaldi, South Haven, 16 cds slabs.
Schr Lafrinier, Erie, 698 tons coal.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 75 m lumber, 20 pkgs lath.
Schr Jennie Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Banner, Buffalo, 640 tons coal.
Schr Mount Blanc, Sauble River, 363 m lumber.
Schr E. Simmons, Manistee, 208 m lumber.
Schr Monterey, Bay City, 271,571 ft lumber.
Schr Gerritt Smith, Oswego, 420 tons coal.
Scow Planet, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Scow Cousin Mary, Saugatuck, 60 cds wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop H. Grab, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Bark Montmorency, Erie, 534 tons coal.
Bark Merchant, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Schr Robert Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Scow Sahse, Erie, 540 tons coal.

CLEARED ... Aug. 12.

Prop M...ll, Buffalo, ... corn, (...)
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 47,000 bu wheat, 348 brls flour, 360 bags flaxseed, 4 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 25,... bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 16,000 bu corn, 135 brls flour, 190 bags wool, 13 bales wool, and sundries.
Prop Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 15,0.. bu oats, 488 brls flour, 102 bags flaxseed, 9 bales dry hides, and sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Port Huron, 14 000 bu corn, 25 bags flour, 6 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 40,600 bu corn.
Schr Dunces, Kingston, 15,281 bu wheat.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides and sundries.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 42,800 bu corn.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 60 bu oats.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 3 brls beef.
Schr G. D. Russell, Buffalo, 31,500 bu corn.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 10 brls pork and sundries.
Schr Ketchum, Lark Bay, 3 brls flour, 2 brls pork.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 43 300 bu corn.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 17,500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Europe, Kingston, 87 bales broom corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 2 bales broom corn and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 120 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 10 brls flour, 3 brls beef, 18 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Jessie Philips, Manistee, 10 brls salt and sundries.
Schr Norman, Fort Sturgeon, 25 brls salt, 5 brls beef, 20 bu oats, 15 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug 9—Down—Bark Jennie Graham, Bay City to Kingston, timber; brig Roscius, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Victor, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; schr La Petite, Cleveland to Toronto, stone; brig H. Roney, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schr Knight Templar, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; schr Eureka, Dresden to Clayton, timber; schr Albacore, Port Huron to Kingston, timber; prop Bristol, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo; schr Sweepstakes, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr James Platt, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr E. F. Gale, Toledo to Oswego, lumber; schr Azov, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; prop Granite State, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr Sweet Home, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Paragon, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Trade Wind, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; bark Fanny Campbell, Toledo to Kingston, coal.

UP—Schrs Havana, Cortez, Undine, M. L. Collins, S. J. Luff; props Oswegatchie, Bruno, Dromedary; brig Emery.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Lewis Day.

WIND—Southwest, light.

Lake Matters in Brief.

OBITUARY.—Captain Paul Pelkey, for many years a navigator on our Western lakes, died a few days since.

OFF.—The tug Geo. H. Wood pulled off the schooner Midnight, ashore at Racine, on Saturday.

IN DRY DOCK.—The propeller St Joseph is getting a new wheel, and the steam barge Owen is being caulked at Miller Brothers' yard. The schooners Mystic and Challenge are also at the above yard undergoing repairs.

TRANSFER.—Edwarner Warner, of Chicago, has disposed of his interest in the tug Eustaphiere, to C. H. McCormick, for $5,500.

AN ADDITION.—Captain Joseph Gilson has arrived here with the tug Ida M. Stevens, from Cleveland.

WIND.—Last evening northeast, light, weather fair.

WAGES.—$1.75@1.87½ per diem.

AGROUND.—The scow Clara, laden with coal for Detroit, while sailing up the river Saturday, got ashore at Stony Island, and went hard on. The steamer Favorite, with the barge General Burnside, has gone to her relief.

SCHOONER FEARLESS WRECKED.—Captain Steed, of the schooner Fearless, arrived at Manitowoc on Friday, with intelligence that his vessel capsized at 2 p. m. Thursday, off Whitefish point. The vessel was first discovered filling, and in ten minutes capsized. The crew had barely time to take the boat, losing everything. They were picked up by the brig Commerce, and landed at Kewaunee on Friday morning. Captain Steed goes with a tug, and will bring the wreck to Manitowoc for repairs. The Fearless was loaded with lumber, and bound for Milwaukee. The tug Wetzel is on her way to render assistance to the Fearless.

TO BE CONVERTED.—Richard C. Doyle has purchased the hull of the old tug Robert Emmett for $100, and will fit her out with a schooner rig for the wood trade. The Emmett has not yet outlived her usefulness, and may prove a source of profit to her owner.

NEW SCHOONER.—A new schooner, to be called the Geo H. Warmington, was launched at Vermilion on Saturday, Aug. 3. She is owned by Captain Phillip Minch, and Captain I. W. Nicholas, of Cleveland, who was the master builder. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 170 feet 3 inches; width, 31 feet 8 inches, and 13½ feet depth of hold.

OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.—Instances of sailors and others drowning from vessels in port and outside have, the present season, been more than usually numerous. In most cases the casualties could have been avoided if the requisite apparatus had been at hand, and it is surprising that so few vessels are provided for such emergencies. The providing of each vessel with a single life-preserver might be the means of saving many lives every year. Thomas Fleming, another victim to be added to the fatal list, was sacrificed by falling overboard from a vessel at Port Colborne, no timely appliance being at hand to rescue him.

A RELIABLE CRAFT.—We notice for the first time in several years at this port, the schooner Columbian, now 28 years in service. For years she was a craft of considerable prominence on the lakes. She was built at Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, by Captain Pickering and came out as a round stern vessel. She was rebuilt a few years since and is in good condition. There are those who will remember the tragedy of her original owner, while the vessel was wending its way eastward in the Welland Canal. The Columbian at present hails from Erie.—*Detroit Post*, 10.

TIED UP.—Rarely a week passes but some delinquent craft is pounced upon by the United States Marshal while passing this port for some claim of long standing. These difficulties, aside from considerable expense, generally result from the neglect of the delinquent owners of the vessels, and so long as owners or captains suffer long-standing obligations to hang over them, just so long must they expect to suffer annoyance and loss.—*Ibid.*

THE AMOSKEAG.—The schooner Amoskeag, which thus far this season has been connected with a line of barges by being towed through the lakes and rivers, is for the remainder of the season to depend on her own mode of propulsion and perform her trips under canvas as formerly. She is employed in the ore trade, between Marquette and Sandusky, and her Captain is of opinion that on the above route his expenses will be considerably lessened by adopting this course.

The Death of the Duc de Guise.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The Duc de Guise, only remaining son of the Duc d'Aumale, died yesterday of scarlet fever. It almost seems from this sad event as if the house of Conde was doomed. The Duke's eldest son, the Prince de Conde, died some time ago, and now the hope of the house has been carried to the grave. The Duc de Guise was a young man of only nineteen years of age, rather distinguished looking, but inheriting a very delicate constitution from his mother, Marie de Bourbon, daughter of Leopold of Sicily, Duc de Salerne. The young Prince inherited a large fortune from that family, which, joined to the vast wealth of his father, would have made him, probably, the richest Prince in Christendom. The Duc de Guise was almost an English boy, and had many English characteristics. He was ambitious to learn, studious in the extreme, and for some time before his death had been reading hard in order to pass his examination in the College Condorcet. His last words were about that examination. None of these Princes—Bourbons or Orleans Princes, I mean—are very brilliant men; in fact, in comparison with Americans of good family, education and fortune, they would not shine with any great brilliancy in point of intellect, but it must be said that they are honest, highly cultured and pretty well grounded in studies pursued by English gentlemen. The Comte de Paris, for instance, has not a quick intellect; he is slow to grasp the point of most things, but he keeps after the truth until he reaches it, and makes himself beloved for his amiability. Were he on the throne he would follow the example of his grandfather, and show little of the activity and brilliancy displayed by his father, the lamented Duc d'Orleans. The one good thing in their favor is that they have passed twenty years in England, in the best of English society, and have had an opportunity of learning the true principles of constitutional government. But it was thought that the Duc de Guise would surpass the rest of his family, and show more decision of character, more English self-reliance than is found in the rest. He gave promise of it, certainly, and the way he worked for his examination showed that he began to appreciate the true way of conquering difficulties. A great future lay before him, and he seemed to feel its responsibilities. Ten days ago he was attacked with scarlet fever, and grew worse daily in spite of the ... tors. The Duc d'Aumale was at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, when news came that his son was in danger, and he hastened back only to see him die. The young Prince will be buried at Dreux, the resting-place of the Orleans family. Thus the Conde estates are once more without an heir. When the last Prince of Conde, father of the Duc d'Enghien, found himself without an heir, he had great hesitation in choosing the Duc d'Aumale, but he was finally persuaded to do so by Mrs. Dawes, an English woman who lived with him and had supreme influence over him, and for this act she was, despite her equivocal position, invited to the Court of Louis Philippe. Shortly afterward the Prince de Conde was found hanging by the neck in his bed-chamber, and although the mystery was never cleared up, there was no doubt of suicide. The Prince had left Mrs. Dawes one or two fine estates, a splendid chateau, and four millions in money, but although the Duc d'Aumale had Chantilly and all the rest of this vast domain, his family entered a suit against Mrs. Dawes to recover the four millions, and this scandalous process remains amongst the most remarkable *causes celebres* of modern times. Now his own sons are dead I presume the Duc d'Aumale will follow Conde's example, and make his nephew, son of the Comte de Paris, his heir.

Why Women Should Not Study Medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley has contributed an article to the *Herald of Health* for August, in answer to the inquiry, "Why do girls study medicine?" The author criticises the women's colleges of New York City, of which there are three, though without endowments, the students, or the anatomical preparations for one. In view of these facts, she recommends that these "colleges" be abolished, and when women desire to study medicine, do so in men's colleges, where proper instructions, both chemical and anatomical, can be given.

But Mrs. Dudley does not stop here; she gives reasons why women should not study medicine at all. First, those who are ambitious at "getting on" in the world generally have not the means to pursue this road to fame and wealth. Even after graduation, a number of years is spent in picking up paying patients and attending upon paupers gratis. It is but rarely that even the most gifted physician attains to fame and a lucrative practice before his fortieth year, and more often he is fifty. Beside the prejudice against youth, which is stronger in regard to the medical profession than any other, women have to grapple with the prejudice against sex. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and women doctors, after spending their money, usually take up some other calling as more remunerative.

But, secondly, supposing that the female physician does build up a practice, and granting that it pays moderately, the author shows that the health of the practitioner generally breaks down. In order to make this part of her essay still more impressive than a logical statement, however precise it would have it, she relates her own story. She was ... when she graduated, and of very robust health. And yet in three years she completely broke down. Being "rung" out of bed at unseasonable hours, hurried off to loathsome homes, to be present at sickening scenes of sickness or death, proved too much for her nervous system, and she is of the opinion that on a fair trial the life of the ordinary medical practitioner, while being one of the least remunerative professions, will prove too laborious for the ordinary class of women. Women's nervous organization cannot stand the strain thus upon it.

A woman physician herself, who has abandoned the profession for the reasons here given, Mrs. Dudley laughs at the pretension that women should study some branches of medicine in order to treat the special diseases of their own sex. "Local treatment" is generally injurious, and always so at the hands of half educated men and women. She winds up her essay by saying that, with the extension of proper hygienic knowledge, fewer physicians will be needed, and the money now spent in endeavoring to be healed of diseases resulting from the ignorantly breaking of some law of health will be spent upon those æsthetic products which women are so capable of producing. The women who now look upon medicine as a way of making a livelihood, are warned off in this brief essay by "one who knows that it will never return the outlay, rarely support the practitioner, often end in death, and more often still in broken health."

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office 63 Clark-st., and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:00 a m	*8:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*9:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:00 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†8:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:.. p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†5:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. § Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odati'n	*12:30 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Arch and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*3:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	§6:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Send his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with separate PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. You only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 4.

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Tuesday Morning, August 13, 1872.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

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THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE.

About half a million of young men, who have never before voted for President, will have the right to vote this fall. The choice of many of them will be determined by personal, family, and social influences. They will vote as those nearest them, and in whose judgments they feel most confidence, persuade them to vote. We would say nothing to weaken the just force of these parental, personal, and social influences, even in the matter of voting, though technically every voter is supposed to have reached the age of independent judgment. Many thousands, however, will find the question springing upon them in a way that puzzles them and demands some reflection. Those whose antecedents are Republican, and who have expected to vote the Republican ticket, may be puzzled to tell which ticket is most deserving of the two. The Grant ticket emanates from a Republican National Convention; but its candidate has been a Democrat on all the old party questions. The Greeley ticket emanates, in the first instance, from a Republican Convention, and was subsequently indorsed by the Democratic; but its candidate has been a Republican on all the old party questions, and it may be said that a majority of the first-class leaders of the Abolitionist and Republican parties sustain him. Which, then, is the better ticket?

If, on the other hand, they are Democrats, they will be told by the Grant Democrats that Greeley has always been the arch-enemy of Democracy, that he has thrown more vitriol at the Democratic party than any other Republican; while Grant is a soldier who has no Republican ideas in his head, who never voted any but the Democratic ticket, and who would just as soon have run for the Democratic party as for the Republican in 1868, if he had thought they could elect him. The Greeley Democrats will just as readily assure the new voter that, on all questions now in issue, Greeley has always been a good Democrat; that the slavery question is settled, the tariff question will be left to Congress, and that under Greeley we can secure Amnesty, Reconciliation, Peace, and Reform. In this jargon of opposing pleas, we ask the half a million of young men, first, to identify themselves at the start with the party which has a Future, and not with a party which has only a Past. This party with a Future is the Liberal party. Hardly anybody doubts that. Secondly, vote for that party which is chiefly led by men who have been bold, self-sacrificing, and honest as statesmen and public officers. Thirdly, vote for that party which proposes not merely to "run the Government," *i. e.*, to get and control the offices, but which also proposes to do for the country what the country most needs. If the country needs the annexation of San Domingo, the distribution of offices among the President's pets and relatives as family plunder, the continuance of carpet-bag rule in the Southern States, and a prolongation of hate and ill-will between North and South, then let our rising young men vote for these political abominations, which are a stench in the nostrils of the Nation.

But, if the country needs a revival at the South of patriotic attachment to the Union, as the palladium, not merely of the equal rights of all the States, but of all the people; if it needs a policy of mutual brotherhood between North and South, which shall make them speedily helpers and customers of each other, instead of haters and destroyers; if it needs Christian kindness in lieu of Federal bayonets; parties equally divided, so that only good men can be elected, instead of parties so unequally divided that the majority party can elect the worst man it may nominate; if it needs a Chief Magistrate too conscientious and public-spirited to appoint to office those whose sole claim is some pecuniary present or favor to himself; if it needs honesty, industry, and vigor in lieu of idleness and sordidness, then let our young men cast their first vote for principles and a man who will never shame them. Very few, even of those who intend to vote the Grant ticket this fall, believe that the Republican party will last four years longer. Its mission being accomplished, it is inevitable that it should fall to pieces. It has no future. There is nothing connected with its present aims and purposes which can enlist the sympathies of ardent and patriotic young men. Its past is full of noble achievements, in which we claim a share. The most conspicuous and consistent workers in that past are Greeley, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Gratz Brown, and hundreds of others who are now working in the Liberal ranks because they believe in Progress, and do not choose to lag behind to take part in a miserable scramble for pelf without principles.

The Grant platform adopted at Philadelphia declares that:

> Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation.

Yet, when we propose to do just this, by an act of universal amnesty, the Grant party demur, and say: "The above remarks are intended to allude to the black and not to the white population of the South." Again, the platform says:

> Any system of the Civil Service, under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally [illegible].

[illegible] is our present system fatally demoralized according to the confession of its own supporters, for among the whole 60,000 officers now in the Civil Service, there cannot be found one who was not appointed because it was known or believed he would faithfully serve Grant, except the few old work-horses like Clinch, in the New York Custom House, who are retained to show their superiors how to do the work of their offices. Again; the platform says that the Grant party

> confidently expects that our excellent National currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie-payment.

And yet it retains in office Boutwell, who, when asked to take measures looking to raising this currency to par, said that he did not wish to bring it nearer to gold than a discount of 8 or 9 per cent; and it opposes Horace Greeley's election on the ground that he might do something looking toward this very resumption, which the party pretends to desire and never fails to denounce.

The same platform says the Grant party has

> warmly welcomed *all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws* and dealing justly with their neighbors.

No such test as the above has ever been offered or deemed sufficient. The statement is simply false. "Obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors" has never been any ground whatever on which a Southern man might claim anything. Senator Vance had obeyed the laws and dealt justly with his neighbors. Yet, though the Legislature of North Carolina had elected him to the Senate, a Republican Congress sent him back because it was believed he would not vote the Grant ticket. Had they sent a negro or a carpet-bagger, he would have been welcome.

ASSAULTS ON SUMNER.

Though impudent epithets and mean insinuations are the weapons with which the later crop of Brookses assail Charles Sumner, yet the spirit of the assault and its provocation do not differ essentially from that of Preston S. Brooks, made sixteen years ago. Brooks made his assault a personal matter because Sumner's arraignment of slavery had dealt with it not as an institution, but as the personal "crime" of the slaveholder. Garrison, Haven, and Blaine are provoked because Sumner arraigns the evils of the Administration not as something which is to be expected under any President, but as the personal offence of Ulysses S. Grant. In both cases the vigor of the recoil shows the power of the blow.

Mr. Garrison's whine seemed to say, "Why, I am the Sir Oracle of Abolitionism, and, if I am satisfied to have Grant stamp out the Republic of Hayti in annexing San Domingo, how dares any dog ope his mouth to bark against it." Sumner made no reply, and his forbearance was not merely kind but wise. The letter of Bishop Haven, with singular inconsistency, admitted that Grant had removed Motley from the post of Minister of England to punish Sumner for a position which he had deemed it his duty as a Senator to take, and that his influence had removed Sumner himself from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and yet attributed Sumner's opposition to Grant to mere personal spleen. This was as if a counsel for the prisoner should admit that his client had committed the theft, but should allege that the prosecuting attorney was actuated solely by malice! If Grant used the appointing power corruptly to buy support, or vindictively to punish lawful and statesmanlike opposition, it is the duty of Sumner and of all other men to vote against him as a corruptionist or a despot. Mr. Blaine's attempt to enlighten Mr. Sumner on his political duties met so tremendous a rebuff that nothing more needs to be said about it. These three letters reinforce the old maxim, that new wars need new captains. So long as the whole wisdom needed to make an American statesman was, that slavery was wrong, Garrison and Haven could circulate, if not as statesmen, at least as philanthropists, and Blaine could be Speaker of the House. But, when new issues arise, all three become rabid, and bite whoever confronts them.

PLANTAMOUR'S COMET.

Saturday last was set apart by the Second Adventists as the day for the final destruction of the world by fire, the rolling up of the heavens like a scroll, and the opportunity for that class to bring out their robes, and, like Elijah of old, to make an aerial ascension in chariots of fire. They were once more disappointed, however, and notes which matured yesterday had to be paid, and there is still a chance to vote for Greeley and Brown, provided Plantamour's comet does not strike us, and send each individual of us flying through space on an aerolite, to land on some other planet, or drop down through space, until we touch bottom somewhere in Figuier's planetary ether. The time for this interesting collision is set at 5 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, and, provided the performance comes off as announced in the bills, it is not likely the writer will finish this article, or that any reader of THE TRIBUNE will have leisure to-morrow morning to read it.

In the world at large, there does not seem to be any disposition to stop operations, notwithstanding M. Plantamour's long-tailed injunction, which he threatens to serve an hour hence. At this writing, the busy multitude in Chicago is at work restoring the burnt district, with the painful possibility that an hour hence all this restoration may be knocked into flinders and sent up higher than a kite; they are calling for future delivery and buying for future consumption, when, an hour hence, buyer and seller may be so far apart that they cannot communicate by rail, steamboat, mail, or telegraph; they are swindling, praying, blaspheming, seeking amusement, projecting great enterprises, making appointments, writing letters, advertising in papers, borrowing and lending money, negotiating real estate, looking forward to 6 o'clock dinners, and doing other unreasonable things which indicate a minimum of faith and a profound contempt for Plantamour and his comet.

All this indicates either a disbelief in the predictions of the Swiss and Russian astronomers, or else a reckless disregard of future consequences, which may culminate forty minutes hence. In all probability, both indications are correct. Since the time that Joshua performed the astonishing feat of making the sun stand still, and so successfully that it has never moved since, the attempts to steal Nature's thunder and manufacture natural phenomena have not been successful. The mass of the people are willing to accept the periodical statements of astronomers that they have discovered new planets, and wish them much joy of that fact, provided it does not tend to reduce wages; and no person in the ordinary enjoyment of health and command of his reason has ever yet disputed the theory of sun-spots, or the most astounding statements of the relations of horizontal parallax, whatever that may be, to the ascending nodes of the moon on a plane surface, whatever they may be. But, when Archimedes proposes to move the world with a lever, or Plantamour proposes to smash it with a comet, the popular thumb is very apt to go to the popular nose, and the popular digits to vibrate in a significant manner. The element of recklessness also accounts for this want of faith. If the citizens of Chicago were firmly convinced that this comet, now due in half an hour, would in reality hit the world, knock it off the track, and hurl it down the embankment of space, there is not the slightest probability that any of them would stop their avocations, except those who have notes to pay to-morrow. Men, women, and children in Chicago are wound up and run a certain length of time, and can't stop until time is up; and, when they do stop, they stop for good and don't run any more.

In case, however, Plantamour's comet should strike us fifteen minutes hence, it will be a matter for profound regret. Boarders will regret that they paid their bills last week, a month in advance. People who have laid in their winter's coal will regret it. McVicker will regret that he couldn't have opened his theatre on Thursday night. Great Britain will rejoice that she has not had to pay the award in the Alabama Claims case. The majority of the people in every State will regret that they did not have the opportunity to vote for Greeley. Opera-goers will regret that Lucca and Kellogg, and all the other singing birds, now on the ocean, suddenly transferred their engagements to other and more distant planets. Owners in the burnt district will regret that they hadn't collected their rents in advance. Doctors and undertakers will refuse to be comforted over the utter destruction of their business; and the clergy will regret very generally that they ever commenced next Sunday's sermons and didn't take their vacations sooner. And the inevitable old woman, who is always too late, will regret, as she sails along through space on her quarter-section, that she wasn't on hand in time to see the collision.

At the present writing there are no indications that five minutes hence the comet will hit. The world still revolves calmly, and Greeley is gaining steadily. The heavens are serene, and there is every prospect that 6 o'clock dinners will be eaten, and that those who have engagements this evening will be enabled to fulfil them. Wheat has gone up five cents a bushel and pork has gone down twenty-five cents a barrel, but there is no apparent connection between these fluctuations and the approaching comet, which is now somewhere in the suburbs, and due here in two minutes, unless it be that operators have concluded that there will be more flour eaten than pork.

* * * * * * *

The time is up. It is in order now for every one to assume with impunity that Plantamour is a humbug, and his comet a fraud. The great world will henceforth go on as it has been going these thousands of years, and those whose notes fall due this week, and have been hoping to escape from them on the comet's tail, must come to time. There will be no disturbance of the political campaign, and Greeley and Brown will be elected in November. Plantamour's comet having been relegated to the limbo of humbugs, the next sensation is in order. At the same time, we are inclined to regret that Plantamour's little game didn't work, that we might have known how much of a joggle his comet would have given us.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The details of the new French loan, which are now received, sufficiently explain the wonderful success which it has met. The terms of the loan were not only remarkably attractive, and the payments easy under ordinary circumstances and an easy money market, but the status of interest in France had much to do with it. In France, mortgages only bring 4.90 per cent, house property 4.50, and land 3 to 3 1-2 per cent interest. The discount on the new loan increased the interest to 6 1-2 per cent, which was a larger sum than could be obtained for any other class of securities; and, as only 14 1-2 per cent was required cash down, and the remainder spread over twenty months, in small payments, and as there was a strong probability that the loan would soon command a premium, there was no lack of subscribers. The New York *Economist* assigns another reason for its great success. The French peasants are among the most industrious and thrifty in the world, and their small cash savings, always in specie, amount to an immense aggregate, and are generally hoarded for investment in land, which, as stated above, only pays about 3 per cent. Louis Napoleon first developed this mine by appealing to the people, instead of the bankers, for funds with which to carry on the Crimean war; and, in the case of the present loan, every arrangement was made by the Government, the Bank of France, and the Bourse to facilitate the loan, and it went off even more successfully than was expected.

Wonderful as these operations have been, and magnificent as the courage and faith of the French people appear, there is still a possibility that it may not eventuate well. Should M. Thiers die or retire; should the money market grow stringent when it comes time to make payments; should speculators get possession of the bonds; or should another *coup d'etat* occur, which is not impossible with these mercurial people, a panic would ensue which might bankrupt the nation; for its debt is immense; its war account, apart from the German indemnity, gigantic; and its system of taxation, from which it must pay its obligations, thoroughly loose and defective. At present, everything looks well, and the determination and heroism of the French people have provoked the admiration of the whole world, and commended them even to the financial confidence of the Germans. Still, the loan is yet but an experiment, and a hazardous one at the best. It has inaugurated an era of speculation and an inflation of paper-currency already, which threaten it with danger.

Governor Oglesby, it seems, has a word or two to say about the Chorpenning claim. His language varies somewhat at different places, but is substantially this: "Now, they talk about fraud in the Chorpenning claim. Why! all there was of that was, a man got a bill through Congress to have his claim audited and the amount due him paid. Well! the Postmaster General examined his claim, in accordance with the bill, and was about to pay him the small sum—I don't recollect how much—that was due him; but a good Republican, Mr. Dawes, a member of the House of Representatives, found out the claim was extravagant, or something wasn't quite right about it, and he introduced and had passed a resolution repealing the bill. Now, Mr. Dawes was a good Republican! He was, indeed! Now, what's the matter with that? Who's got the money? Why, we've got the money. Chorpenning ain't got it, and Creswell ain't got it, and yet these Liberals are raising a howl about the Chorpenning claim, when the money was saved by a good Republican."

Governor Oglesby might as well defend a burglar caught in the vault of a bank, by saying, "Who's got the money? Why, the bank's got the money, and the thief is a good Republican, and was caught by a good Republican."

Mr. Mann, a music teacher of Chelsea, London, has a strange fondness for keeping snakes as pets. His way of making his own life pleasant has rendered that of his neighbors unendurable. They did not object so much to an anaconda in the garden, or a python in the parlor, but the extravagance had become somewhat common. When the stray serpents began to insinuate themselves into beds, however, the victims rebelled against the reign of terror, and filed a bill in Chancery, praying that the music-teacher should be required to give up his menagerie. In reply to this bill, Mr. Mann produced an affidavit of Buckland, the naturalist, in which the latter said that the snakes were "beautiful animals," "harmless and innocent." He added: "It is most interesting to see Mr. Mann's two little children, aged respectively 6 and 7 years, play with the Brazilian boa as though it was a large toy." Mr. Mann himself has announced the startling fact that these creatures are "becoming sought after as pets by many private persons, so that it is difficult to buy one at all now." Our present pets are bad enough; but we should gain little by exchanging birds for boa-constrictors and poodles for pythons. The result of the suit is yet in doubt.

The manufacture of news seems to have been reduced to a science in England, long ago, if we may trust a letter recently published in the Birmingham *Gazette*. In 1857, a carpet-bag, containing human remains, was found in the Thames. Its discovery and the resulting police-investigations formed a staple of news for very many days. Public attention has lately been recalled to it by the announcement that a soldier in India had confessed to throwing the bag into the river. An ex-editor shows, in the *Gazette*, that this confession is merely a shrewd scheme to get a free and speedy passage to England. He tells the real story of the affair. A penny-a-liner, at his wits' end for an item and the resulting supper, got body and bag from a dissecting-room, threw them into the river, immediately discovered them, and supported himself comfortably for some weeks by giving full details of the finding of the remains and the consequent search for the criminal.

An English "blue-book" is not exactly the volume in which to look for tales of love; but this rule has been proved by an exception. Mr. F. I. Scudamore, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, tells a little romance in his last report. He says that a telegraph operator in London was engaged on a wire to Berlin, on which there was engaged a female operator, in the latter city. These two people who were engaged on the same thing became engaged to each other. Up to their marriage, their only acquaintance was from chats in the intervals of business. The odd union turned out happily. It was not as rash as it seems, for, according to Mr. Scudamore, an operator at one end of a wire can readily tell of the one at the other end, by the way in which he works, "whether he is passionate or sulky, cheerful or dull, sanguine or phlegmatic, ill-natured or good-natured."

An English actor bequeathed £2,000, in 1866, to found a prize for the "best drama on a nautical or national subject." The first competition was in 1867. Some fifty playwrights presented their productions; and the successful piece was brought out at one of the London theatres. In 1868, there were twenty competitors; but no manager would run the risk of putting on the stage the drama that was adjudged to be the best. In 1869, there were but twelve contestants; and since then the prize has gone begging. It is gratifying to note this decline of the nautical drama. Of all the shams that make our theatres ridiculous, a paste-board ship upon a paste-board ocean, executing unheard of manœuvres and fiercely bombarding a fort ten feet off, is the worst. In a different way it debauches the popular taste as thoroughly as the leg-drama itself.

The splendid museum at Bethnal Green, London, was formed and endowed for the special benefit of the dwellers in that squalid part of the great city. When Sunday came, the toiling thousands hastened to enjoy it. They found that Parliament had closed its doors. As the disappointed people lingered before the building, carriage after carriage drove up, and deposited its load of members of Parliament, who, after conscientiously closing the exhibition to the people, had come thither with private tickets of admission for themselves. This sort of thing went on for six Sundays, until finally popular clamor forced it to cease. Popular clamor, however, could effect nothing more. The people's museum is still grimly closed on the people's day.

The experiences of the Irish Band, which was chartered to play at the Boston Jubilee, seem to have been peculiarly distressing. First, the band did not arrive in Boston until two days before the Jubilee closed. Second, everybody abused them for their bad playing. Third, after the Jubilee, the band broke in two, and a part of it went home under the old leader, and the rest commenced a tour under a new one. And, fourth, the new leader has now been arrested for swindling his men. Before anything else happens, it would be well for the band to abandon music as an occupation.

The German evening paper in this city, *Die Freie Presse*, came out yesterday enlarged in size, improved in appearance, and in new dress; and in all respects compares favorably even with American dailies. It is giving the Liberal ticket staunch support, and, both in its political tone and as an admirable general newspaper, well supplied with despatches and correspondence from all quarters, commends itself to our German citizens.

A few days ago, there was a political meeting in New York, at which two colored orators addressed an enthusiastic audience of Irishmen and Germans. Such a thing would have been simply impossible before the Liberal movement made "Peace and Good-Will" the motto of a vast majority of American voters. Three days' work at Cincinnati did more for equal rights than three years' work at Washington has done.

In the States of Missouri, Maryland, and West Virginia, in which the carpet-baggers have no power, the cost of collecting internal revenue is about 3 per cent of the whole amount. In the eight carpet-bag States, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas, the cost of collection varies from 10½ per cent (North Carolina) to 27 per cent (Arkansas). Such differences prove dishonesty.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio campaign will be formally opened by both parties next week.

—Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, Banks, Blair, and Palmer are announced for speeches in Pennsylvania.

—James S. Rutan, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, has secured a renomination in the Grant party, after most violent opposition.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has advices from a gentleman dead these many years. It says:

> Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, whose Democracy has long been beyond the possibility of question, names a dozen of his personal and political friends to sustain the statement that the Greeley campaign in that State must fail, and that adhesion to it is the worst blow the party can receive.

—Among Greeley Republicans in Concord, N. H., are Joseph Wentworth, brother of "Long John;" Mr. Mason, a leading man in Downing & Abbot's carriage manufactory; Judge Dana, of the Police Court; J. Y. Mugridge, the law partner of Colonel Tappan, etc. Indeed, Concord is as likely as not to give Greeley a majority.

—According to Judge Tourgee, a carpet-bag official of North Carolina, the Republican party of that State comprises about 95,000 members, of whom less than 15,000 can read and write, while less than 10,000 of the number pay taxes. It used to be the reproach brought against the Democracy that the "ignorant masses" voted in its ranks.

—The name of the Hon. D. C. Littlejohn having been mentioned in connection with a place on the Liberal State ticket in New York, the Oswego *Palladium* authoritatively states that he desires no office, and will do his fighting for Reform in the ranks.

—We have been informed from several sources that the Hon. John B. Hay does not wish the Republican nomination for Congress from this District, but would prefer to run as an independent candidate.—*Alton Telegraph (Grant).*

—A vote taken on the excursion train from Pontiac yesterday was as follows: Greeley, 105; Grant, 53; not voting, 14. On the Jacksonville train, one car—Greeley, 15; Grant, 13; Louisville Convention, 4. The whole train—Greeley, 75; Grant, 43; Louisville Convention, 12. On train from Champaign, two majority for Greeley.—*Bloomington Pantagraph (Grant).*

—In the Utah election of Delegate, General Maxwell, anti-Mormon, got more than 3,000 votes, 1,200 of them in Salt Lake. Only woman-suffrage saved the Mormons from defeat.

—The Connecticut Liberal Republican Committee consists of the following:

> Isaac H. Bromley, of Hartford; James W. Cheney, of South Manchester; C. A. Attrill, of Windsor Locks; Charles K. Gorham, of New Haven; Calvin A. Carter, of Waterbury; John T. Pettee, of Meriden; Lemuel Clift, of Mystic River; General William G. Ely, of Norwich; General Joseph G. Perkins, of Old Lyme; General William H. Noble, of Bridgeport; H. L. Reed, of Danbury; Dudley P. Ely, of South Norwalk; E. Boss, of Windham; W. H. Chollar, of West Killingly; Thomas M. Clark, of Winsted; John Churchill, of Woodbury; H. C. Crandall, of West Cornwall; L. M. Leach, of Durham; Luke E. Wood, of Clinton; J. R. Finley, of Tolland, and Frederick F. Preston, of Rockville.

—Judge M. J. Durham is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Eighth Kentucky District, nominated by ballot in the late election, receiving 6,000 out of 10,000 votes cast.

—Colonel Sebree has been tendered the Grant nomination for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky.

—The Chicago *Times* of yesterday starts off an editorial thus:

> Hon. J. W. Carson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, has declared for Grant, and in this connection it is stated that many other leading Democrats of that State entertain the same preference.

The *Times* knows very well that John G. Thompson, of Columbus, for years a member of the Democratic National Committee, is, and has been, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, and that Mr. Thompson is earnestly at work for Greeley. The "J. W. Carson" named is not even a member of the Ohio Committee. Then who are the "other leading Democrats" sharing Mr. Carson's (?) opinion.

—Joe Geiger, of Columbus, who goes for Greeley, was one of John Sherman's blowers and strikers in the Senatorial election last winter at Columbus. Of course, his present position is to be expected.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Jacob, the Democratic Governor of West Virginia, who is running for re-election, with the support of Grant's office-holders, against the regular nominee, is brother of Major R. C. Davis, of Louisville, Ky., in whose law-office the Blanton Duncan Convention is called to meet.

—Thomas M. Cooley, of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State (re-elected to the latter position by 50,000 majority), is an earnest Greeley man.

—A letter from Ann Arbor, Mich., says:

> There are, indeed, some cool and shrewd men who think the State will be revolutionized in November. If we nominate John Owen, a solid and respected merchant of Detroit, for Governor, the attractions of the National ticket will be reinforced by those of the Gubernatorial. The President of the Greeley Club, in this city, the Hon. E. Mann, is our present Republican State Senator; the Secretary, the Hon. W. D. Harriman, was our last Republican Mayor; Mr. J. Clements, Chairman of the Committee on Public Meetings and Speakers, is one of the most influential of the working Republicans in the State, and other members of the Club are gentlemen of high character and standing.

PERSONAL.

Professor Gilman, of Yale, has gone to see about accepting the Presidency of the California University.

—Governor Stewart and wife united with the Congregational Church at Middlebury, Vt., last Sunday week.

—Six Major Generals, five Colonels, two United States Senators, and politicians *ad infinitum*, in the surf at Newport one day last week.

—Colonel George B. Smith, of Providence, R. I., has gone to London to be Superintendent of a street railway.

—The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made her own Peace Congress in London a farce, by occupying the greater part of every session with pointless harangues, in which stale figures of speech strove with dreary platitudes for the mastery.

—Major Martin Maginnis, the Democratic Delegate elect of Montana, was formerly a resident of Red Wing, Minn.

—Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, writes to William Paist, Secretary of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, accepting an invitation to deliver an address at St. Paul during the Fair.

The Comet.

After all, the long-expected comet failed to visit us last evening, and the Earth was not shocked out of her propriety by that or any other celestial visitant. That little patch of light which some foolish person mistook for a comet is nothing more than a detached portion of the Milky Way, near the constellation Sagittarius, and has been visible with the naked eye from time immemorial, when the atmospheric conditions were favorable. The following seems to have been about the true state of affairs in reference to the comet:

First—There is no such comet as it was predicted would collide with the Earth yesterday.

Second—Plantamour never made such a prediction as has been attributed to him.

Third—The comet would not have collided with the Earth, had one been visible.

Fourth—If such a collision had occurred, it could have done us no harm.

Seriously, however: The Earth did pass through what is equivalent to the tail of a comet, about the 9th and 10th inst., and the result was a brilliant meteoric display. There is reason to believe, too, that an aerolite fell near the lake-shore, about Twenty-fourth street, though it has not yet been found.

Furthermore, the Earth passes each year through about one hundred bands of meteoric matter, some of which are identical with the things we call comets. She has encountered the equivalent of more than one hundred comets in every year for many centuries past, and is none the worse for it, except that she becomes heavier, at the rate of about 180 tons per annum in consequence. Seeing this, there is not much foundation to fear collision with a comet, under whatever auspices the attempted scare may be published.

E. COLBERT.

The Late Auroral Display.

GENESEO, Henry County, Ill., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About 10 o'clock last night we witnessed an unusual Auroral display. Earlier in the evening, there was a bright light visible in the northwest; but, about that hour, the centre of the rays was suddenly transferred to a point not far from the zenith. This point was apparently on a line between Alpha Lyræ and Altair, and slightly nearer to the former. From this point as a centre, rays of light diverged towards the northern horizon, resembling the rays of the wheel of a windmill in shape, but otherwise resembling the ordinary Auroral rays. For about five minutes, these rays remained stationary, gradually increasing in intensity until they become quite bright. At this stage, they resembled the phenomenon usually called "the sun-drawing up water." Suddenly these luminous bands, or streaks, began apparently to revolve rapidly about the centre. The rays appeared to move from the east towards the west, and to move at the rate of, say two degrees in a second. This phenomenon lasted for about fifteen minutes, after which the luminous rays gradually stretched out into one band, or zone, of light, from two to three degrees broad, and extending from the eastern to the western horizon, through the zenith. While in this stage, the intensity of the light was about equal to that of the Milky Way, which it much resembled. This zone of light remained stationary about thirty minutes, when it gradually disappeared.

The apparent revolution of the rays about a centre in or near the zenith, is something I have never before observed or read of; hence this communication.

E. C. MODEWELL.

Most of these phenomena were visible in Chicago, at about the same time. The description of the arch referred to answers exactly to that seen here, both in extent and position. From this we may infer that the arch was not less than 800 miles above the earth's surface. Inasmuch as the Aurora is undoubtedly an atmospheric phenomenon, the fact shows us that the air is sufficiently dense at that altitude to change the direction of a ray of light; in other words, that our atmosphere extends very much farther from the earth's surface than is usually supposed. The Aurora has been known to form at so great an altitude as 530 miles.

—In the different countries of Europe there are the following number of theatres: Italy has 348; France, 337; Spain, 168; England, 150; Austria, 152; Germany, 191; Russia, 44; Belgium, 34; Holland, 33; Switzerland, 20; Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Roumania, 3; Servia, 1. It is rather extraordinary to see in this list how much larger, in proportion to the inhabitants, the number of theatres are in Italy and France than in other countries. It is a significant comment upon the temperament of the people.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Progress of the Grand Movement for Greeley and Reform.

Reports from the Various Counties to the Liberal Executive Committee.

Cheering Intelligence from Nearly All Quarters of the State.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.

The Liberal Executive Committee are in receipt of the following cheering intelligence from various counties in the State, furnished by a gentleman of character, experience, and information:

ADAMS COUNTY—"We shall get from 400 to 500 of those who voted for Grant in 1868 to vote for Koerner, Greeley, and Brown." The organization is complete, and in fine working order.

BOND—"I can only say that I have been to some pains to ascertain the condition of things, and believe that, if the election were to take place to-day, we would reduce the majority from 785 in 1868 to 200, and, by thorough work, there can still be a further reduction. The organization in this county is complete."

BROWN—One hundred and fifty Republicans are already enrolled, with daily and important accessions; and the Democracy are a unit.

BUREAU—No definite information as to the number of Liberals has been received; but the tenor of the reports are that the county is in a good condition, with representative Republicans leading in the Greeley movement. The county will be polled in a few days, and a full report furnished.

CALHOUN—Entire Republican lists have been received from each township in the county, showing 100 Republicans enrolled and at earnest work. The Democracy are pronounced solid for Greeley.

CARROLL—"A present accession of 300 Republicans. The movement daily growing. Democracy a unit."

CASS—Reports definitely show that there are 150 Republicans now in the movement, with many in doubt and strongly inclined to Greeley.

CHAMPAIGN—No definite information as to numbers, but reports generally speak of the movement as formidable, and express confidence in still greater strength. There is much dissatisfaction among Republicans upon the question of Congressman, and there is no doubt that Nelson will carry the County, and it is believed that the National and State tickets will also. The old '56 Republicans are generally heading the movement in this county.

CHRISTIAN, CLARK, AND CLAY—Each reports larger gains, but does not furnish any given number. The correspondents write in the most hopeful terms.

CLINTON—The correspondent states unequivocally that there are 200 Liberals, and, when the county is thoroughly polled, that number will be doubled. This county is in good working order, and work is being pushed.

COLES—The writer is enthusiastic, and claims 300 Liberal Republicans, and says the remaining Republicans are sadly demoralized. Greeley and Brown Clubs are in formation, and systematic work is being prosecuted.

CUMBERLAND—"One hundred Liberals enrolled, and the work not yet complete. The Democracy solid."

CRAWFORD—"Little work being done, and thus far there are but few Liberals. The prospect good for a large increase. No Bourbons here."

DE KALB—"Present strength of Liberal Republicans 250. The county is being worked up with a good prospect of a stampede from Grant to Greeley among Republicans."

DE WITT—"Will give a majority for Greeley of at least 400,—a gain of 700. This can be relied upon. Clubs being formed."

EDGAR—"Liberal Republicans estimated to be 150. The reports are not otherwise very favorable; but, when the organization of the county is complete, good results may be expected."

EFFINGHAM—Nothing of a definite character. Writer claims a gain on the vote of 1868 of 300, and, with the help of the active men engaged, this will be increased.

FAYETTE—No returns.

FORD—No organization, and no report as yet.

FRANKLIN—No definite returns. "Few Liberal Republicans. Democrats all right."

FULTON—"Some local troubles, but a large Liberal Republican strength, not organized as yet."

GALLATIN—A gain of 200 claimed, and daily accessions of Liberal Republicans. The writer hopeful of carrying 25 per cent of the Republicans.

GREENE—"Organizing rapidly. Democrats to the man for Greeley, with a strong Liberal showing."

GRUNDY—Not definite, but what received is favorable.

HAMILTON—"Forty per cent of the Republicans are Liberals, with a prospect for an increase, and Democrats up and coming."

HANCOCK—"Democrats solid; 150 Liberal Republicans enrolled, with a daily increase."

HENDERSON—No definite news.

HENRY—"The indications are for an immense gain. It is claimed, that the Liberals will carry the county by from 100 to 200. The Swedes are almost to a man for Greeley and Brown."

IROQUOIS—Five hundred Liberal Republicans at work for Greeley, with the most hopeful indications of still larger gains.

JACKSON—Reports favorable, without definite information.

JASPER—"Full one-fourth of the Republicans have already declared for Greeley. The county will be carried."

JERSEY—No returns.

JO DAVIESS—"This county will give the Liberals a majority,—a gain of about 1,100. There is a surprising Liberal strength in this county, which, when organized, is certain to win."

KANE—"Twenty per cent of the Republicans now for Greeley,—but the number in each township has not yet been ascertained,—soon will be. The representative men of the party are with us."

KANKAKEE—"Ten per cent of Grant's vote of 1868 is now Liberal. No county organ. Not yet organized and at work."

KNOX—An immense Liberal Republican vote is certain to be cast for Greeley. A regular stampede almost certain.

LAKE—Without giving numbers, the county is claimed for the Liberals,—a gain of 2,000 votes on 1868.

LASALLE—No definite information, but 400 Liberal Republicans may be relied upon, the writer says.

LAWRENCE—"One hundred Liberal Republicans certain, and we are at work to double this number."

LEE—Only few returns received, which show that 15 per cent of Grant's vote in '68 has declared for Greeley and Brown, and, with organization, this can be doubled, if not more.

LIVINGSTON—Confidently claimed for Greeley, though without giving number of Liberal Republicans. This will be done as soon as the county can be polled.

LOGAN—"We have 400 Liberal Republicans in this county, and all the best working men, together with the leaders of the party."

MACON—"We will carry Macon County for Greeley and Brown by at least 200 majority. Grant's majority in 1868 was 535."

MACOUPIN—"Is good for 500 majority for Greeley and Brown. There is not a pronounced and influential leader left in the Republican party in this county."

MADISON—No information of received.

MARION—"Already 400 Liberal Republicans are enrolled for Greeley and Brown. No Hard-Shells among the Democracy."

MARSHALL—"I am confident we shall carry Marshall County. We know of a large number of Liberal Republicans unorganized, and are hearing of others daily. We will soon be in working order, as clubs are forming."

MASON—"You can set down this county for Greeley and Brown by 500 majority, and we are willing to be assessed at the rate of $50 for every one short."

MASSAC—No information.

MCDONOUGH—Strong Liberal Republican movement, headed by the best men in the county. No definite returns of members, but confident the county will be carried.

MCHENRY—"Greeley movement exceeds most sanguine expectations. There are 500 Liberal Republicans in this county to-day."

MCLEAN—The correspondents all unite in saying that McLean County will be carried for Greeley and Brown; that in Bloomington, five-eighths of the Republican vote is for that ticket. "The county is in fine working order, and, though having been one of the banner Republican counties in the State, and having more Federal patronage than any other, yet you can set it down for Reform. The people are honest, and want an honest Government."

MENARD—Reports 75 Liberals enrolled. This number will be largely increased when organization is effected.

MERCER—"Hope to carry the county. Large enrollment of Liberal Republicans, and, when completed, the number will be sent you."

MONROE—No definite information secured, but upon account may be relied upon.

MONTGOMERY—"Two hundred and fifty Liberal Republicans claimed certain, and an enrollment will increase this number."

MORGAN—No definite returns. A considerable Liberal Republican vote unorganized. Work is needed.

OGLE—No specific news; general news encouraging.

PEORIA—No returns.

PERRY—"There are 800 positive Liberal Republicans in this county, outspoken and aggressive. They shall carry the county, beyond a doubt."

PIATT—News encouraging. An estimated Liberal Republican strength of 250 to 300.

PIKE—Information discouraging, on account of local troubles, which may be settled.

POPE—Not returned.

PULASKI—"One hundred Liberals enrolled. This will be increased at least 50 to 75 when completed."

RANDOLPH—"No intelligent man estimates Greeley's majority at less than 700."

RICHLAND—"One hundred and sixteen Liberal Republicans enrolled; estimated gain, 300."

ROCK ISLAND—"Democrats all right for Greeley and Brown. Leaders of Liberal Republican movement representative Republicans. At least 10 per cent of the party now certain. A good local ticket, with Dr. Truesdale for Congress, will carry the county."

SANGAMON—"Eight hundred Liberal Republicans enrolled. If no local trouble, county good for 2,000 majority."

SCHUYLER—"Least possible majority, 600. Work will increase it to 800. We are now organizing Township Clubs."

SCOTT—"Republican party split wide open: 50 per cent for Greeley. Democrats say, 'We can eat crow.'"

SHELBY—Large Liberal vote. We hear daily of Republicans declaring for Greeley. Majority in the county not less than 1,600.

STARK—No information.

ST. CLAIR—"It is estimated that at least 1,000 Republican who voted for Grant in 1868 will now vote for Greeley. This county is in good condition, and reports of changes to Greeley are all flattering."

STEPHENSON—Favorable reports. Stephenson and Jo Daviess say they will elect their Senator and two Representatives. Seventy-five Liberal Republicans reported to Committee from one township.

TAZEWELL—Considerable Liberal Republican strength. The county will go from 300 to 500 majority for Greeley. Central Committee in firm working order. Greeley and Brown Clubs organized throughout the county.

UNION—No returns.

VERMILION—No definite report. Prospect very encouraging. Organization now going on. Leading Republicans in the movement.

WABASH—Not yet organized. A list of 60 Liberal Republicans furnished the Committee, who will organize the county and set the ball rolling.

WARREN—Not favorable; unorganized, and strength not known.

WASHINGTON—"In Ashley, 159 Liberal Republicans in one club. Are confident that they will swell the number to 350. Clubs organizing in each township. Will carry the county by a whopping majority. Thirty per cent of the Republicans in the movement."

WAYNE—"One hundred and twenty-three Liberals enrolled. Democrats come up to the scratch."

WHITE—Nothing definite.

WHITESIDE—"Greeley and Brown Clubs organized, in fine working order, confident, and aggressive. Will report when enrollment is complete."

WILL—No certain reports. County claimed for Greeley.

WINNEBAGO—From 25 to 40 per cent of the Republicans are Liberals. Democrats all right. County will soon be fully organized.

WOODFORD—"Clubs organized throughout the county, and 12 per cent of the Republicans can be relied upon to swell the majority of Woodford for Greeley and Brown."

The Committee have recently issued a circular, directing how the committees should be organized for effective work; and it will be seen that a few of the counties, are proceeding rapidly to organization. The reports to the Committee will hereafter be systematic, and will convey the exact condition of the Liberal movement in each county.

LETTER FROM THE HON. ALEX. GRAHAM, OF WISCONSIN.

SANDWICH, Ill., Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following letter from the Hon. Alexander Graham, in answer to one from myself, inquiring as to his preference for the Presidency, will perhaps be read with interest. It is proper to state that Mr. Graham is a prominent man in Wisconsin; has three times represented the Janesville District in the Legislature; and was the author of the Temperance bill passed by the last Legislature of Wisconsin. He was also a member of the New York Legislature in 1851. Yours, for Greeley and Reform,

CHARLES NICHOLSON.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 30, 1872.

Charles Nicholson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th instant, asking how I stand in relation to the coming Presidential election, is received, and I notice all you say.

I find no difficulty in supporting Mr. Greeley, and the only trouble is to separate myself from many good friends with whom I have acted politically, who still adhere to the fortunes of Grant; but convictions of duty must determine my course.

On the important matter of the election of our Chief Magistrate, who, to a very great extent, controls and represents our foreign and domestic policies, and gives tone to our public morals, we are too apt, in my judgment, to be controlled by party prejudices and party affiliations, rather than by a calm and unbiased survey of the actual situation.

Of the actual condition of our public affairs as bearing upon the candidacy of Mr. Greeley and General Grant, I will say a few words, wherein I shall endeavor to indicate some of the reasons why I and old-time Republicans ought to support Mr. Greeley rather than Grant.

In the first place, our political relations to Mr. Greeley have been long and intimate. We have worked together to build up the same political fabric. We were co-laborers always with him,—he as master-builder. Horace Greeley advocated the principles on which the Republican party was founded, long before that party was organized; and, since its organization, has been one of its chief and leading supporters; and he still adheres to its time-honored principles and policies.

On the contrary, General Grant was never with us or of us. It is a matter of history that Grant was never a Republican until he was nominated by that party in 1868, or at least until he was mentioned as a candidate in connection with that nomination.

We had just emerged from a great civil war, and the Republicans, fearing that the military glory that Grant had acquired would make him a formidable candidate against them, offered him the Presidency for the poor privilege of shining by its borrowed, or rather its purchased, light.

I think the party made a poor trade. Indeed, I think they were wofully cheated, even though they had gotten all they bargained for; but they did not. The "noble subscribers" had a previous mortgage on him. I, of course, mean those who had subscribed to buy him houses, furniture, money, and plate, horses, dogs, &c., &c. The distribution of the patronage of the Government proves conclusively the priority of their lien. Then there was that other little incumbrance that the purchasers did not take into the account, commonly known as the "family incumbrance," which has held priority to the public interests. So much for Grant's Republicanism, and now he came to belong to the party, or rather how the party came to belong to him.

The first State paper ever issued by Grant was his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination in 1868. This was supposed at the time to contain two luminous ideas, almost equal to inspiration. The first idea was, that "he had no policy." Under the then existing state of things, people were wont to say, and feel, that Congress is now omnipotent; it has beaten Anrew Johnson on every veto battle-field; it has settled the question that this Government is centralized in Congress; and it is the fashion, and the leading thought, that Congress is all in all, and the President should not have, or inaugurate, a policy; hence Grant, trimming to the existing breeze, said in that letter, "He had no policy."

After nearly four years' experience, we are compelled to admit that he has kept his word; that he has had no policy; that, as a civilian and a statesman, he is an utter failure; but that he, and the Ring that controls him, have had schemes and put-up jobs, that would impoverish the Treasury and demoralize the Government, no one can successfully refute.

The second idea was, "Let us have peace." Some thought this a prayer, some a command; none then knew its exact portent and meaning.

Time has demonstrated that is was not intended for conciliation,—for "peace on earth and good will among men."

Crystalized, Grant's peace means proscription; it means protection to adventurous carpet-baggers and political stock-jobbers, whose business has been to rob the people and bankrupt the States,—sell out their valuable franchises to Rings at Washington, through parties whose purchase price was as well known from day to day on the market as the price of cotton. Have we not had about enough of an Administration managed and controlled by men who know so well "addition, division, and silence?"

But, we are told, Grant ought to be re-elected because he has done so much to pay off the national debt, and at the same time lessen taxation. If Grant has paid his taxes, he has done just what you and I have to toward the payment of the public debt,—no more, no less,—the difference, however, being, that Grant has a rebate on his, and we have not. The laws of Congress provide the ways and means of raising revenue and disbursing the same, and it is the special duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to see that these laws are faithfully complied with. I fancy that you or I could pay our debts if we had the power to levy and collect contributions upon everybody therefor. During Andrew Johnson's Administration the public debt was paid faster than under Grant, for the simple reason that taxation was still more onerous then than now. The fact is, that the people have clamored for, while the Administration has opposed, a reduction of taxes; and it has only yielded in part to the popular demand, being careful to retain all monopoly-taxes.

Taxation upon the active capital of the country is unbearable, while over two thousand millions in the hands of the rich escapes entirely. Everything (but bonds) is taxed,—even the light that comes into our houses, and the nails driven into our coffins. The great majority of the people demand that all monopoly-taxes shall cease, and the tariff be brought to the revenue standard.

The Grant party depend for success upon the traditions of the War, and hope to be able to excite sectional jealousies and revive sectional hatreds; but the War is over, its cause forever wiped out, and the people want peace, and an honest, statesmanlike administration of the Government.

The men who built up the Republican party, and gave it character and renown, were not your Camerons, Zach. Chandlers, Ben. Butlers, and "the balance," who are now controlling Grant's Administration; but statesmen, no one of whom now supports Grant.

An original Free-Soiler and a Republican, I can cheerfully support Mr. Greeley, knowing that he is honest and capable, and, being elected for a single term, it will not be spent in plotting for a re-election, but for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the country. Respectfully and truly yours,

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Prohibitory Liquor Laws.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I often find in THE TRIBUNE sentiments like the following:

> It is a matter of record that a large part of the world's insanity is caused by liquor, and that that liquor is usually a maddening compound of naphtha, vitriol, and other fiery drugs. The remedy for this is not to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. Such a law cannot be enforced. We ought to have inspectors, who should test liquor in the saloons in which it is sold.

I take it for granted that you print the assertion that Prohibitory laws "cannot be enforced" because you believe it. In my judgment, this unbelief is the result of not having thoroughly investigated the facts bearing upon the question.

Now, we do not ask, nor do we expect, that the political papers will advocate Prohibition. There is to them a good reason why they should not. But a large number of Temperance men wish to vote for Mr. Greeley, not because he is an advocate of Prohibition,—for he is not,—but because he is a temperate man in his personal habits, and a friend of the general principles of temperance, sound morality, and social order. We greatly prefer him in these respects to the candidate opposed to him, while we think the country would flourish, and not come to ruin with either the Cincinnati or Philadelphia platforms. Therefore, we desire that there should be fair play, and that the papers advocating Mr. Greeley should act fairly towards us.

I would like to have you print a very little of the abundant testimony we have that prohibitory laws have been, are, and can be enforced.

Hon. Sydney Perham, Governor of Maine, and Republican candidate for re-election, says, June 8, 1872:

> In answer to your inquiry as to the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor-trade of this State, I think it safe to say it is very much less than before the enactment of the law,—probably not one-tenth as large.

Hon. W. P. Frye, a member of Congress from that State, and a Prosecuting Attorney for ten years, says:

> It has done more good than any law upon our statute books, and is still at work. With its provisions, you can effectually close up every liquor-shop outside your cities, and in them make the selling of ardent spirits a very dangerous and risky business. He does not believe there is a man in Maine, not prejudiced by reason of his being a seller, or drinker to excess, or by party passion, who will not agree that its blessings have been incalculable.

Senators Morrill and Hamlin, and Speaker Blaine, publish a statement, in which they fully concur with Mr. Frye. Messrs. Lynch, Peters, and Hale,—the other members,—publish similar statements.

Mayor Kingsbury, and four ex-Mayors of Portland, affix their names to a statement that the liquor-traffic is not one-tenth as great as formerly in Maine. Numerous other city officials, Judges of the Supreme Court, Internal Revenue officers, and all the clergy of Portland, say the same.

Mayor Wheelwright, of Bangor, says:

> It is safe to say that, in our city, not one-tenth part is sold as in years past, when the law was not enforced.

Ex-Governor J. L. Chamberlain says:

> The declaration made by many persons that the Maine law is inoperative, and that liquors are sold freely and in large quantities in this State, is not true. The liquor-traffic has been greatly repressed and diminished here throughout the State, and, in many places, has been entirely swept away. The law is as well executed generally in the State as other criminal laws are.

I might fill a whole page of your paper with testimony of equal authority, and of the same purport. But take a case at home: Is the law not enforced in Evanston? Where are your saloons there?—where your public sale of liquor? People may drink in Evanston,—may stock their private cellars, for all I know. That is not what the law is aiming at. And there are a hundred other towns in this State in the same condition. Look at the history of Vineland, N. J.—a town of 12,000 inhabitants,—where entire Prohibition has been enforced from the beginning. It cost last year $73 to police the town,—about $6 to every thousand inhabitants. It costs Chicago over $2,000 to every thousand inhabitants.

Another thing: The daily press does not seem to understand the principles upon which Prohibition is based. There will not be room to discuss this point, but I will state it in brief in the language of the late Justice McLean, of the United States Supreme Court:

> A State may, in the exercise of that great and comprehensive police-power which lies at the foundation of its prosperity, prohibit the sale of it. The acknowledged police-power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. Everything prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed.

Such, in effect, was the sentiment of the entire Court. If it were only to prevent the individual from injuring himself, you would find few advocates of Prohibition. But its end and purpose are to preserve the public health, peace, and morals; to protect the rights of person and property. Neither your life nor mine is safe with a man abroad maddened with strong drink; his family is not safe, as you well know from the record of innumerable whiskey-murders and assaults printed in your columns every year.

A PROHIBITIONIST.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railway—Politics in Wisconsin.

PLYMOUTH, Sheboygan Co., Wis., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Heretofore, to reach this place, or any of the towns in the Counties of Sheboygan, Calumet, Manitowoc, or Ozaukee, one had to take passage on a steamer for Sheboygan, or some other of the lake-towns, or the Northwestern Railway to Fond du Lac, and, the next day, the Sheboygan Railroad, to reach here,—taking the best part of two days, either by railroad or steamboat, to accomplish the journey. Now, one can leave Chicago at 9:50 a. m. for Milwaukee, and get here the same afternoon, *via* the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, in much less than half the time and cost than by either of the old ways. This road now belongs to the Northwestern Company, and, although started and put on its feet by Milwaukee men, it is soon to be one of the great lines of railroad that have their initial point in Chicago. Although one of those roads lately started, it has most completely secured the best and most direct route to Chicago through Milwaukee, as it will pass between that city and the lake, along the lake-shore, and join the Northwestern Branch between Chicago and Milwaukee, south of the latter city. This line will lessen the distance between Milwaukee and Green Bay 50 to 60 miles, and make the same saving of distance between Chicago, Menasha, Appleton, and Green Bay. The location of the line between the lake and the City of Milwaukee saves a large amount of money in securing the right of way, and avoids the many delays that would arise from the various railroad crossings if it had to take any other route than the one it has. It is, all in all, a splendid flank movement, that cannot be checkmated, and that will at once place the line in a first-class position. The manner in which the Northwestern got it is more than I know; but, from all I hear here, it is certainly so. The road extends six miles north of this place, and is being rapidly pushed forward to unite it with the other links that will soon connect it with the Northern Pacific. The road is greatly indebted to a few wealthy men in Milwaukee, prominent among whom is G. Phuster, a very wealthy leather-dealer, for its present flourishing condition and future prospects.

Politics are quite lively among the Germans here, nearly all the Republicans declaring themselves for Greeley. The Grant men try to keep up the courage of their followers by circulating reports of many life-long Democrats that are coming out strong for the Gift-Taker. Their desperation may be seen from the fact that almost all their converts consist of those that are far away, that joined them ten or twelve years ago; whereas those Republicans, that turn for Greeley by the score, are on the spot, and have been open and avowed Republicans for the last ten or twelve years at least, and most of them such since the party was organized. Set Wisconsin down sure for Greeley.

M. R. K.

—The sale of the famous Middle Park Racing Stud recently took place in England. The gross sum realized exceeded £100,000. Blair Athol, a son of Stockwell, was knocked down to the English Stud Company for 12,500 guineas, probably the largest sum ever given for a horse in any age or time. Breadalbane, the brother of Blair Athol, was bought by the German Stud Company for 6,000 guineas, and Gladiateur by Mr. Harcour, for 7,000 guineas. These three famous racers fetched £36,775. The mares also realized great prices, amongst the highest being £2,500 given by Mr. Chaplin for Seclusion.

THE LAW COURTS.

Further Progress of the State Insurance Company Case.

The Return of the Treasurer—Judge Blodgett Foreshadows His Decision.

"Court Record" Extraordinary—Where is Oconto County?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Yesterday, before Judge Blodgett, came on the hearing of the matter of the rule on George C. Smith, as Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, to show cause why he should not pay over to the assignee of the bankrupt company $834,[illegible]2 52, appearing to be assets of the bankrupt. George C. Smith made his return under oath to the rule, which was entered on the 6th instant. His return states substantially that the evidence heretofore taken does not show that at the date of the entry of the rule, or at any other time there was any such sum as charged in his bonds belonging to the bankrupt, and, in fact, he has not had, and has not, whether as Treasurer or otherwise, in his possession any sum of money which ought to be paid to the assignee. He states that he is, and has been since January, 1866, the Treasurer of the bankrupt corporation, and admits that the by-laws of the Insurance Company provided that the money received by the Insurance Company should be deposited with the Treasurer, but he sets up that with the knowledge of the Directors and Stockholders the practice had been continuously to the contrary, inasmuch as the Secretary received the money and deposited it on general deposit account in bank, and duly reported the fact at each proper meeting, no part of the fund passing through his hands, except as to $5,000, which he explains thereafter. He admits that in December, 1870, the form of the check of the Insurance Company was changed to draw the funds from George C. Smith, Treasurer, at the office of the bank, but notwithstanding this he still received none of the money, but the deposit was still made upon the general deposit account of the Company. Upon the matter of bonds of the United States, he states that they were purchased for the Insurance Company, and paid for by check on the National Loan & Trust Company, which bonds remained in the custody of the bank, and he had never custody or control of them and never received any portion of the proceeds thereof as Treasurer or otherwise. As to $5,000 which came into his hands, he states that was for his salary as Treasurer of the Company. He urges that in the proceeding out of which this grows, the assignee, by his petition, states that the money is on deposit in the bank whereupon an order issued to the bank, its officers and the officers of the insurance company to show cause, that rule applying to the same fund and being still pending, but when the present order was issued he directed to the Directors of the bank a note, calling attention to the rule of Court directed to him as Treasurer of the bankrupt, requesting and demanding that they afford him the means to comply with the will. To this he received in answer a transcript of the proceedings of the Board based upon his letter, a series of resolutions adopted on the 10th of August, by which it being recited that differences exist in regard to the amount due to the insurance company at the time of filing the petition in bankruptcy which originated in the nature of offsets, therefore while the bank is ready and able to do what is fair and just on a submission of its claims to the adjudication of law or equity, they refuse to comply with the request or demand of Mr. Smith, and instruct their officers and agents not to permit the officers of the Insurance Company to take or draw out anything from the bank by reason of the deposit account of the company. He states that he has no power or authority as treasurer of the bankrupt or otherwise to draw from the bank any of the fund to pay it over to the assignee, and that he never had such authority or power, but he submits himself to the judgment of the Court in any action brought against him, claiming that he has a right to be heard, to have his day in Court to cross-examine and produce witnesses, and that the Court has no right to determine the matter in dispute in a summary manner. He prays that the rule be discharged.

Mr. Sidney Smith understood the practice to be that the evidence already in was to be considered as bearing on the facts of the case, in connection with the answer, so that it did not occur to him there was anything to take issue upon except the conclusions of law set up, which he denied.

Mr. Ayer submitted, in that event, that the return is to be taken as true without regard to any evidence taken or to be taken. The evidence already taken was not taken in this proceeding.

Mr. C. Beckwith suggested that the proper practice was to order an inquiry, upon which both parties would be entitled to produce evidence; thus far the testimony is *ex parte*.

The Court signified his view of the case to be this: The State Insurance Company being bankrupt, its officers were directed to submit to an examiner before the Registers, touching their knowledge in regard to the transactions of the company and its affairs. When the testimony was brought into Court, this rule was made upon the Treasurer. He has made his return, and the Court has to decide, not upon the testimony upon which this order was predicated, which properly be considered by the Court in disposing of the question now before the Court; it is part of the record, and if counsel for the assignee makes no issue of fact upon the return, that evidence ought to be cancelled. The answer, however, is to be taken as true except so far as it may be contradicted by the testimony before the Court, and to that extent he thought the return and evidence should be heard together. The party, too, must stand by his answer unless it is traversed. If the respondent had wished to fortify his return by testimony he should have done it by affidavit filed with his return.

Mr. S. Smith proposed in evidence the testimony of the officers of the insurance company so far as it had been taken before the Register.

The Court held this to be competent and exception was taken.

Mr. Ayer moved for time to present evidence to sustain the return.

The Court overruled the motion and exception taken.

The Court intimated his opinion in this case. He had seen the evidence, and might be presumed to be advised in regard to the aspect of the case and the questions presented, and his mind was fully made up, that if he had the power he should make this rule absolute, and that question of power was the only one he desired to hear discussed. He understood the respondent was willing to stand his suit, but he thought there should be no such delay if by law it can be avoided. If the power is in the Court, he thought the evidence warranted its exercise.

Upon this basis the case went to argument, it being contended that these summary proceedings have been taken by the assignee, and some of the creditors for the purpose of foreclosing a legal right which the law confers on these adverse parties, to have the questions in controversy decided in due course of law. On the other side, it was argued that the Treasurer is the custodian and trustee of the funds of his corporation, and in this case he has only transferred the funds, on deposit, to a bank, with the knowledge of the directorship, not, however, being relieved from his liability as trustee, the bank holding the funds, but as the naked agent of the lawful trustee.

The case is to be still further argued, the petitioners, the assignee, and the petitioning creditors having the floor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Golsen & Crosby against David Henry, for $2,446.56 upon a lost note executed by this defendant and Hugh Henry (D. Henry & Co.) *Sci fa.* issued against Hugh.

ACTIONS ON THE CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Abraham McCutcheon against William H. Young, in which the damages are laid at $2,000.

Like action was instituted by William Harlew, as the administrator of Flora Harlew, against John Joss and Charles Screiber, the damages claimed being $5,000.

ASSUMPSIT—EXTENSIVE DEMAND.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Johan Gold[illegible] against Joel H. Wicker, the demand being for $75,000.

REPLEVIN.

Eliza Hughes, as the executrix of John M. Hughes, sued out a writ of replevin against Daniel Bogle for the recovery of the tug Ada Allen, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, a vessel duly enrolled in this district, and valued at $16,000.

"COURT RECORD" EXTRAORDINARY.

Under the pretentious heading of "Court Record; A Complete Report of the Proceedings of All the Courts of Record," Jonathan Y. Scammon, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, etc., yesterday published the following judgment of the Superior Court, Judge Gary presiding: "Jones vs. Dagin. Cause restored and alias writs of venditioni exponas to issue to Sheriff of Oconto County to sell property levied on before the fire."

There was no such cause restored, for it never had existence, wherefore no *alias* writs were issued, especially for a "venditioni exponas to issue to Sheriff of Oconto County."

The nearest Oconto County is in Wisconsin, and Judge Gary claims no jurisdiction over or in that State. Nor was there any property in that county levied upon in any suit (law or equity) to which the writ could apply. By a mistake it would seem that the defendant's name had been mis-spelled—it was probably "Take-in."

CIRCUIT COURT.

CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Edye Bert against the Chicago West Division Railway Company, the damage being laid at $5,000.

Three similar suits were instituted against John B. Wilson, the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, and Henderson & Simms. The first is by Alexander Doig, who lays his damages at $5,000; the second is by Philip Lohr who claims $5,000; and the last is by Joseph Fischer, as administrator of the estate of Valentine Fischer, deceased, the damages being laid at $5,000.

The Arizona Diamonds—All Vanity and Vexation of Spirit.

From the Territorial Enterprise, Aug. 3.

We yesterday had a conversation with J. Moore Williams, the original diamond-hunter, and are well satisfied from his statements that there are no diamonds in that region worth hunting. He says there is once in a while a diamond found in Arizona and New Mexico, and that three very fine but small ones have been found near Central City, Colorado. Mr. Williams has been in the Brazilian diamond mines, and is familiar with the kind of gravel in which diamonds are found. He says that the "wash" in places in Arizona very much resembles that in Brazil, there being about the same quantity of small iron stones in the wash in both countries. One year ago last November, while camped on a small stream that empties into the Gila River, Mr. Williams says he found a range of country which very much resembled what he has seen in Brazil. Taking some of the dirt, he carried it to the camp and panned it out, when he found three stones that so much resembled diamonds that he was satisfied that his fortune was made. Knowing of no other test than that of trying a stone supposed to be a diamond upon a piece of glass, Mr. Williams travelled 20 miles to get a piece of glass. The stones cut the glass as well as diamonds would have done. This satisfied Williams, and he then went after the stones.

The first diamond shipment was made by Williams, through the United States mail, to San Francisco. In all, he sent fifty-two stones, twenty in one letter, and thirty-two in a second. He sent the supposed diamonds to his brother in San Francisco, in December, and in February got word from him that they had been fully tested by a French lapidary, who pronounced them not diamonds, and stones of little value. Williams says he is satisfied that any one who goes to Arizona in search of diamonds will come back much poorer than he was when he started out on his expedition.

Williams says those who wish to find these pretended diamonds can dig an abundance of them anywhere from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and from thence to the crossing of the Rio Mimbus, and as far down as the Gila, wherever there is a deposit of gravel.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

A Son Murdered by His Parents.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of the London Standard.

A shocking case was tried yesterday before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, viz., the murder of a son who was in the Versailles army during the Commune of Paris by his parents. The names of the accused are Pierre Joseph Louis and Marie Euphrasie Hamard, both 51 years of age, and parents of (strange to say) fifteen children. During the sanguinary times which followed on the departure of the troops to Versailles, both father and mother espoused the Communist cause, the father taking a most active part in the insurrection. The fact that their son was in the army outside the city greatly exasperated them, and both father and mother were frequently heard to menace him with vengeance, the mother invariably saying, when speaking of her son: "I should not be at all sorry to kill a Versaillais—a drinker of blood, like that!" The father was of a ferocious disposition, and, together with his wife, had spent the whole of their fortune in drinking, irregularity, and debauchery, and the fortunes of the five surviving children were, to his intense disappointment, settled on themselves. The eldest son, Peter, the victim of the tragedy, knowing the antecedents of his father, and the part he took in the March insurrection, and all the events which followed, took a small lodging for himself, when he left the service a few months afterward, in preference to returning under the parental roof. On the 13th of April of the present year he went to his mother's laundress to reclaim some linen which his sister had left there two months previously. The mother, on hearing this, went on the 14th to demand her linen, which the son offered to give up on the reimbursement of the sum he had paid for it, viz: 3 francs 75 centimes. The whole day was occupied in sending messages concerning the linen, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the father, exasperated, and with his wife, in a state of intoxication, went to his son's lodgings, and invited him to come down into the street, where he called him a "drinker of blood," made use of the vilest epithets and challenged him to fight. The son replied that he would never fight his own father, on which his mother, excited by drink, seized him by the hair, and, while she held his head back, the father plunged a knife into his heart, killing him on the spot. The depositions of the witnesses, principally the children of the murderers, were conclusive as to the totally drunken and demoralized condition of the parents. As for the tragedy itself, both father and mother disclaimed any intention of taking their son's life, notwithstanding their reiterated menaces in presence of neighbors, and their own children, who were present when the crime was accomplished. The jury, after ten minutes' consultation together, rendered a verdict of guilty without any mention of extenuating circumstances, and both father and mother were condemned to transportation for life.

An Astronomical Anniversary.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 10.

One hundred and ninety-seven years ago to-day,—August 10, 1675,—Charles II. commenced a work which has been of such incalculable benefit to science, commerce and almost every phase of human progress, that it ought to go far toward redeeming the reputation of that merry monarch who seems to have thought there was not much in this world worth living for except wine and women, horses and dogs.

The foundation of Greenwich Observatory was begun on the above mentioned date, and operations were pushed so vigorously that the building was completed and ready for occupation in a little more than a year. The King appointed John Flamsteed astronomer royal,—or, "astronomical observator" as it was then called—at the magnificent salary of £100 per annum. The duties of the place are thus quaintly defined: "He shall forthwith apply himself, with the most exact care and diligence, to the rectifying the table of the movements of the Heavens, and the places of the fixed stars so as to find out the so much desired longitude of places for the perfecting of the art of navigation."

Flamsteed's principal task, beside arranging and superintending the observatory, was the preparation of a catalogue of nearly three thousand stars; Halley, his immediate successor, made observations of the moon his specialty; Bradley introduced new and more accurate methods of measuring the heavenly bodies; Bliss tabulated the relative positions of the sun, moon, and planets; Maskelyne brought the timing of stars in their passing across the meridian nearly to perfection; and each and every man who has filled the post of astronomer royal during the last two centuries, has contributed something to that stock of knowledge, which literally draws the regions of infinite space down to a level with our poor earth.

Besides the chief, there are now employed in Greenwich Observatory a staff of six assistants and six computers, with a reserve force of computers who may be called in when their services are necessary. Every clear night throughout the year, these astronomers are sweeping the skies with the most powerful apparatus which the genius of man has devised; and every day the results of these celestial labors are reduced to facts and figures by a corps of accomplished mathematicians. The most important instrument now in use is the great transit circle, erected in 1850, and employed for the first time in 1851. The length of the telescope is nearly twelve feet; the clear aperture of the object glass, eight inches; and the length of the axis between the pivots, six feet. For determining the error of collimation, there are two horizontal telescopes, measuring five feet in focal length and four inches in aperture—these stand one north and the other south of the main instrument. There are three telescopes with what is termed equatorial mounting; the great equatorial has a focal length of sixteen feet four inches, clear aperture. A splendid altitude and azimuth instrument, constructed in 1847; a chronographic apparatus which registers the transits through galvanic contact; siderial clocks, and various other mechanisms, whose names even are a puzzle to unscientific brains, complete the furniture of Greenwich.

This observatory was the first to introduce galvanic signals for the transmission of time, and what is known the world over as "Greenwich time" is marked every day at 1 o'clock by the dropping of a black ball, six feet in diameter, from a staff placed on the eastern turret of the building. It is repeated at the same instant at the office of the telegraph company in London. Chronometers are tested here by baking them in an oven and then freezing them in ice, and there are also departments devoted to magnetic experiments, terrestrial galvanic currents, meteorology, &c. The salary of the astronomer royal is now $4,000 a year, and the observatory is maintained at an annual cost not exceeding $20,000—a trifling sum compared with the vast service it performs.

A Skater Married a Cincinnati Widow, Who Now Wants to Prosecute Him for Bigamy.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 9.

One night in the winter of 1867, the people, muffled, comforted, gloved, and wrapped in wrappers and rolled in overcoats, went in thousands to the rink on Freeman street, to witness the *debut* of a famous skater. He was a professional—none of your execrable amateurs—and his achievements on ice had been heralded from rink to rink. His advent into Cincinnati was a signal for a brilliant audience to assemble at the rink, and it did, with a very lovely widow making one of the vast number. Suddenly the great artist—it is probable he was called artist, we are not certain about it—sailed in on his steel and charmed every one, the charming widow included, with his astonishing gambolings about on ice. John E. Millard became a lion, and the fair widow, Mrs. Eliza E. Williamson, was entranced. John did his best; he cut pigeon-wings, figure eights, and made all manner of dashes, and Mrs Williamson saw her pride of manhood in the handsome person, engaging manners, and deliciously sweet skating of John E. Millard. She hesitated to give her love, but one of Hogarth's lines of beauty, done up with all the exquisite touch of art by John's limber steel, caused her to succumb. The two became acquainted, and affection ripened apace until, on the 6th of December, 1867, an application was made at the Probate Court of this city for a marriage license, which was duly granted. They were married, and proceeded to Detroit, where, after a few weeks' wedded bliss, the rollicking John left his wife without word of warning. He went somewhere, no one knew where, until a few days since he turned up in Michigan, at the town of St. Joseph. Mrs. Millard, *nee* Williamson, heard of his whereabouts, and constituting herself a committee of investigation, found the polygamous John enjoying the sweets of marriage existence with a rustic damsel. Further research led to the fact that two deserted wives in Illinois wanted to know something about Millard, whom each claimed as her husband. Mrs. Williamson returned to the city yesterday, and procuring a certified copy of her marriage license, hied away to the village of St. Joseph, Michigan, where she proposes to prosecute the dashing John, and incarcerate him in a bastile, where he can cut lines of grace, figures, and the like, on whitewashed stone walls, with charcoal, for amusement.

Tennyson and Tobacco.

Tennyson is a great smoker. He has never, with Lamb, praised "Bacchus' black servant, negro fine," nor with Byron hymned the delights of "sublime tobacco," but he dearly loves the weed for all that. Poet and dweller in the empyrean though he be, he knows nothing of Ruskin's scorn for those who "pollute the pure air of morning with cigar-smoke." But he does not affect the mild Havana in any of its varied forms. His joy is in a pipe of genuine Virginia tobacco. A brother-poet who spent a week with him at his country-seat says that Partagas, Regalias, and Cabanas have no charm for him. He prefers a pipe; and of all the pipes in the world the common clay-pipe is his choice. He is averse to general company ever since an enterprising Yorker, after repeated solicitations, finally gained entrance to his grounds and rewarded himself for the trouble he had had in effecting that entrance by cutting down the tree which Garibaldi had planted with his own hand. Tennyson's horror of admitting promiscuous visitors has been extreme. But to those who come properly accredited he proves a charming host. His den is at the top of the house. Thither he repairs after breakfast, and, in the midst of a sea of books on shelves, tables, chairs and floor, toils away until he is fatigued. These hours of labor are as absolutely sacred as were Richter's; no human being, unless upon an errand of life or death, is allowed to intrude upon him then; but when his morning's work is done he is glad to see his friends, sends for them indeed, or announces by a little bell his readiness to receive them. As soon as they enter, pipes are lighted. Of these pipes he has a great store, mostly presents from admirers and friends. The visitor has his choice, be it a hookah, narghileh, meerschaum, or dhudeen. Tennyson is familiar with all grades of smoking-tobacco, and the guest may select at will Latakia, Connecticut leaf, Perique, Lone Jack, Michigan, Killikinick, Highlander, what not. The poet himself follows the good old plan of his forefathers from Raleigh downward. At his feet is a box full of white clay-pipes. Filling one of these, he smokes until it is empty, breaks it in twain, and throws the fragments into another box prepared for their reception. Then he pulls another pipe from its straw or wood enclosure, fills it, lights it, and destroys it as before. He will not smoke a pipe a second time. Meanwhile, high discourse goes on, interrupted not seldom by the poet's reading select passages from the manuscript not yet dry. So the hours are whiled delightfully away, until it is time to stroll on the cliffs or dress for dinner. Smoking ceases when the den is left—rarely, if ever, before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is estimated that the new license law of Connecticut, which goes into effect Sept. 15, will close one-half the dramshops in the State.

—Fabulous rents are paid for small cottages on the grouse-moors of Scotland during the shooting season.

—A cowhiding, in which two gentlemen of color were engaged, enlivened the streets of Savannah, Ga., the other day.

—One of the finest copper veins ever struck in this country has just been found in the Davidson Mines, in North Carolina.

—The tourist season in Switzerland has already had its full annual list of horrors. Four deaths, from accidents,—two ladies from falling over a precipice, two gentlemen by drowning,—and one gentleman murdered.

—The cash value of a Chinaman's pig-tail has been judicially established in Portland, Oregon, where thirty Caucasians, who had by force shorn a Celestial heathen of his queue, were recently fined $20 apiece, or $600 in all.

—A bearded Baltimorean, passing the summer at Lennox, Mass., has engaged a barber at Pittsfield, five miles away, to visit him daily on hired horseback with his razor.

—The annual benediction of the sea at Ostend was gone through this year with unusual pomp, and is said to have been very imposing. An altar was erected on the beach, whence the Bishop, after a short address, blessed the ocean to which Ostend owes its prosperity.

—Chess by telegraph has been played just now at the Crystal Palace at Norwood on a scale never tried before. Games were conducted over the wires with five towns in the United Kingdom, twenty games being carried on simultaneously.

—The Island of May, in the Frith of Forth, on the coast of Scotland, has recently been so overrun by ants as to destroy the value of the land occupied by the light-house keepers there, and an investigation of the matters has been ordered by the Light-House Commissioners.

—The system of inclosures is now coming into general use in Texas. Some of these inclosures are on a vast scale. One of them in Southwestern Texas consists of 170,000 acres, and affords pasturage for 50,000 head of cattle, which require 2,500 men on saddle-horses to attend to them.

—Japan, it has been reported, will discontinue its practice of using the foreign and ill-adapted Chinese characters which have hitherto been its only alphabet for writing Japanese words. If this is to be done, there will be a noble opportunity for promoting at once civilization and philology, by the right selection of a new alphabet.

—A telegraph clerk of London, who was engaged on a wire to Berlin, recently formed an acquaintance with an attachment for a female clerk who worked on the same wire in Berlin. He made a proposal of marriage to her, and she accepted him without having seen him. They were married, and the marriage resulting from their electric affinities is said to have turned out admirably.

—John W. Crawford, of Perry County, Miss., was married a few days since, and the young men of the neighborhood after dark proceeded to charivari him and his wife with music and powder guns. The bridegroom was lying with his head in the window, and the whole load struck him in the neck, tearing and mangling it in a fearful manner, and blowing him entirely off the bed. He lingered only a few hours.

—A project was recently brought forward in the French Assembly for a tax upon domestic servants,—five francs for a woman and ten francs for a man servant, and ten francs for the former and twenty for the latter in all cases where more than one is kept.

—A lady who loved Bulwer entered a book store just as one of the clerks had killed a large rat. "I wish to see 'What He Will Do With It,'" said she to a boy behind the counter. "Well," said the boy, "if you'll step out to the window you will probably see him sling it into the back lot."

—At a swimming establishment in New York, a young lady fell backward into the water, and inadvertently gave vent to a frightful oath. This led to an investigation, and it transpired that the profane person was "a young man of a distinguished family."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well founded a reputation as BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURES A NEW STOCK of Eastern carriages at 233 State-st. Also repairing promptly attended to by TUCKER & MORGAN.

FINE BLACK MARE 5 YEARS OLD, SOUND, can show 3 minutes, a lady can drive her; fine new single harness, rubber-trimmed; light open buggy. Will be sold cheap by owner at 600 Madison-st. Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

FOR SALE—ONE CLOSE CARRIAGE, NEWLY painted cheap; 1 light three spring grocery wagon, $60; business horse, $60. Also open buggy, newly painted. May be seen at Bassett's boarding stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon court.

FOR SALE—$300, CASH, WILL PURCHASE A splendid horse, sound, kind and gentle, cost $1,000, must be sold. PARSHALL, 29 Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—TOP-BUGGY, OPEN-BUGGY, AND phaeton; also two or three work and driving horses, 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR A LOT, A horse for buggy or light divery wagon, used to city. I have no use for him. 125 South Wells-st., at shirt store.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CROSS-MATCHED Indian ponies, black and gray, with pony harness. Have been driven to a phaeton, are sound, kind, and gentle, and are good travellers. Can be seen at Jordan's stable, 16 South Curtis-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF LARGE HORSES, 6 years old and can be bought for their real value. Also, two second-hand buggies. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

WANTED—A SOUND BUGGY HORSE—MUST be a good traveller—in exchange for a good draft mare, 6 years old. Call Wednesday, 9 a. m., at 204 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE LEATHER-TRIMMED HAND-made harness of No. 1 Oak tanned stock which we will sell for $30 per set. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WE HAVE ON HAND TOP AND OPEN BUGgies, Phaetons, Carryalls, Business and Road wagons; in fact, most any style of a light carriage or wagon, which we will sell at dead low prices. Give us a call before purchasing. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—HORSE, TOP BUGGY, AND HARness; nothing but a first-class turnout will suit. 96 West Washington-st, Room 2.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TEAMS; WILL PAY in good suburban property. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STYLISH HORSE FOR phaeton, one that a lady can drive; must be sound and travel inside of 4 minutes. J. R. ADAMS, 530 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CHEAP, HEALTHY BUGGY horse. No "fixed up," high-priced steeds "need apply." LEVI WING & CO, 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-SEATED COVERED carriage, which can be used either single or double, in exchange for fine lots near Brighton Trotting Park. Apply, in afternoon, to L. T. HITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

30 OPEN TOP BUGGIES, DEMOCRAT, beach, and express wagons, phaetons, and single harness, at auction, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A WALNUT AND ASH COUNter, refrigerator, stove, and buggy, at your price, at No 250 Fulton-st., in rear.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 60 FEET OFFICE RAILing in good condition by J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2 NICE BLACK-AND-TAN PUPS. 182 West Lake-st., up-stairs; $5.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF ROGERS' plated spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—CARPENTERS' FULL SET CHISels at $2.50; other tools correspondingly cheap. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years' classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEERing, surveying, and drawing, 207 West Madison. Winter course commences Oct. 1; for circular, address A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—20,000 FEET NEW 6 BY 6 TIMBER, various lengths, $11 per m. Inquire or address H. & C., 35 West Adams-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call or address A. W. ALLEN, 233 West Lake-st, or 65 South Carpenter-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 19 and 21 LaSalle-st., Booner's block:

[illegible] feet [illegible] southeast corner of Jackson-st. and [illegible]

[illegible] feet [illegible] between Jackson and Van Buren-sts, $4,000 per foot.

[illegible] on the northwest corner of Franklin and Jackson-sts, [illegible] per foot.

45 feet on Archer-av., with two houses, at a bargain.

[illegible] on alley, corner of Chicago-av. and Franklin-st., $350 per foot, great bargain.

[illegible] on South Park-av., near Twenty-second-st., $200 a foot.

No. 402 Michigan-av., 4-story marble front house, very low.

100 feet on the northeast corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-third-st., $200 a foot.

124 feet on southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Forty-fifth-st., $125 a foot.

Lot 100 feet on Forest-av., 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st., east front, good houses and very cheap.

40 acres on the southwest corner of Fifty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., running through to South Park-av., and south to Sixty-sixth-st. Price $2,500 per acre, the cheapest property for sale in Cook County. Terms easy.

We also have got two first-class pieces of business property well improved, for sale or trade for inside improved or other property. Both of them are rented, one for $30,000, the other for $7,300 a year. Capitalists who are looking for investments would do well to investigate our list of property first before buying elsewhere.

FOR SALE—AN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—By BAIRD & BRADLEY, 24 East Madison-st., Room 4.

West Madison-st., 7 cottages, 9 rooms each.

South Morgan-st., small dwelling, 7 rooms—cheap.

Centre-av., brick dwelling, 11 rooms.

Nebraska-st., store and residence, 9 rooms over store—cheap.

Warren-av., two fine residences—bargains.

State-st., store and ground lease, 4 years—cheap.

Taylor-st., vacant lot, 25x100—easy terms.

Peoria-st., fine residence, 10 rooms, monthly payments.

Centre-av., house and ground lease, 5 rooms.

Norwood, Ill., splendid residence, 9 rooms—bargain.

Aurora, Ill., elegant brick residence, barn, &c., large lot—cheap.

Glenwood, Iowa, lot and dwelling house.

160 acres improved land in Page County, Iowa.

160 acres timbered land in Wayne County, Ill.

Three-story brick store in city of Watertown, Wis.

Fruit farm, 34 acres, good house, barn, &c., Marion County, Ill.

100 choice residence lots in suburban village of Winnetka, Ill.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, store and dwelling attached.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON LINCOLN-AV. AND Division-st.; 4 lots at Brighton; 10 acres on Illinois Central Railroad and Pittsburgh crossing. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME NICE LOTS AT BRIGHTON, on Western-av.; $300, on monthly payments; lots on Harrison and Western avs, $300; 2 lots on Jackson-st., near Western-av.; Lincoln-av., [illegible] per foot. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts., 50x165 (full abstract of title). J. H. KEELER, 205 Halsted-st., corner Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 8 ACRES CORNER Stony Island-av. and Seventieth-st. BOYD & WIENER, southwest corner State and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 ON OAKLEY AND Idaho sts., corner of Polk, only $1,000 each. These lots are going off like hot cakes. Call at once. 187 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—2-STORY SWELL-FRONT BRICK dwelling, new, near Union Park, all modern improvements; also new cottage, corner lot; both cheap. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25x100 FEET ON WASHINGTON-st., between Union and Halsted, at a fine bargain. Apply at 187 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—100 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Van Buren and Sherman sts. fine location for hotel; property will be sold at much less than its value, and without any money down, to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 Clark-st. in Bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—200 FEET FRONT ON THE northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., one-third cash, and balance at the end of 5 years, 8 per cent. Will sell all or part. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite old Court House (Hamlin Bros.' building), house and lot on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., $7,500.

House and lot on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $10,000.

House and corner lot on Ellis-av., $16,500.

Furnished house and lot on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., $18,000.

House and lot on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $24,000.

Also other houses and lots on the South and West Sides, at low prices and easy terms.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

Throop-st., near Forty-fourth-st.

Butterfield-st., near Forty-fourth-st.

Bayness-st., near Archer-av.

Arch and Lyman sts, near Archer-av.

FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NICE, NEW, WELL-finished brick house and lot, east front, near Thirty-second-st., at only $8,000, if taken this week; will bring $1,000 to $1,500 more in 30 days; so few good dwellings are being built for sale, prices will be higher soon, and persons will then realize that the above is a big bargain; terms GEO. H. REES, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS. SURE TO clear $10,000 by November. 20 acres on Grand-av. near crossing of Milwaukee & St. Paul and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads, suitable for immediate subdivision. Party must sell. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 150 FEET FRONT on Prairie-av. near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100x288 feet, northeast corner of South Park boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—MEN OF SMALL MEANS, LOOK here! Cottage of four rooms and lot on Indiana-st., $1,100, only $400 down. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 136 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BUSINESS LOT, 26x145, Division-st. 26 feet east of Larrabee, at nearly half price; full abstract; easy terms. Call on owner, at 135 West Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 19 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine sts, between Centre and Ashland avs.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE on 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PRICE, $100,000—200 lots, 25 acres, of Block 7, Sec. 28, Town 39, R. 14, east, located on Thirty-first-st., near 2 m. of the city, [illegible]. H. H. CUMMINGS, No. 109 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, WEST of State-st., near Twenty-seventh-st., [illegible] $2,800. Must be sold this week. LINGLE & DARLOW, Room 11, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD STORES ON REASONable terms, on West Indiana-st. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side—$10,000. Price $10,000. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 128 BREMER-ST., LOT 25 FT front, small house, cheap. By W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, LOT 24x125 FT. on Madison near Oakley-st. south front, $125 per foot; $25 per foot less than actual market value. Party must sell. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—200 FEET northeast corner of Adams and Winchester sts. Rare inducement offered to builders. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-fifth-st.—100 feet by 172 feet northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR 500 BUSHELS capacity for sale. Only been run six months. Situated in Dalse City, Ill. Price $6,000. Call or address Merchant's European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—A GENeral store in a suburban town 25 miles from Chicago for sale. Population 1,600, and only store in the place. $6,000 stock, all good. Good reasons will be given for selling. Must be sold within 10 days. Address L 11, Tribune office.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BUY ONE of the best paying billiard and sample rooms in town. Location opposite Sherman House. Reasons for selling, going into other business. Inquire on the premises, 40 West Madison-st.

CIGAR STORE DOING A GOOD BUSINESS for sale; cheap rent and good location. Inquire in the morning at No. 335 State-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—BEST LOCALITY IN the city; must be sold. 35 South Halsted-st.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 123 West Washington-st.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE CIGAR AND TObacco store for sale, if taken immediately. Southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished, bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS, one Howe scales, or a large ice box, together with a lease of the store for one year, at No. 100 Bremer-st. Good place for business.

GOOD GROCERY STORE, DOING PAYING business on West Side for sale. Part for good property and balance cash. Price $1,500. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES, IN GOOD location, doing good business, for sale. Apply at 585 South Jefferson-st.

HALF INTEREST OR WHOLE OF BEST restaurant in Chicago for sale; located South Side. First-class trade already established. None but responsible parties, with funds, need apply. Address U 73, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY STORES on the West Side for sale, if applied for immediately. Capital required from $2,500 to $3,000. Good reasons for selling. For further particulars address T 41, Tribune office. No brokers.

RESTAURANT, FIXTURES, STOCK, &C., ON West Washington-st. for sale at $400. Lease one year. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES of a new Fancy Goods, Notion and Picture store for sale at a bargain, with a small nicely assorted stock of new goods. Store in the best location on the West Side, and doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call on or address B. H. DAVIDSON, 539 West Lake-st., near Paulina.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 207 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with date of birth, age and name. Address or call on MADAME IDELL, No. 180 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF THIS CITY wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. Address M 19, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANTED—TO CORRESPOND with a young lady, not over twenty; must be "unitum in parvo." Object, a happy union. W. WILLIAMS, P. O. Box 17.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 352, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 204 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE on [illegible] only four miles from Court House, easy of access by steam cars; twenty-five minutes' ride; commutation fare 10 cents. Artesian well on premises, throwing 1,200 gallons per minute of pure water. Twenty-four miles of drives all over the entire property, with water mains and sewers. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, and at the same time have the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—40 ACRES fronting on Ogden-av., in Sec. 30, 39, 13.

80 acres fronting on Agan-av. and Reuben-st., in Sec. 4, 38, 13.

40 acres at Washington Heights, in Sec. 7, 37, 14.

160 acres at Washington Heights, in Sec. 24, 37, 13.

10 acres fronting Lake Shore Drive, in Sec. 17, 40, 14.

10 acres fronting South Lynn, in Sec. 33, 38, 14.

20 acres fronting on Sixty-third-st., in Sec. 19, 38, 14.

20 acres fronting on Forty-third-st., in Sec. 7, 38, 14.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, $25.

Lots in Jefferson, $100.

Lots in North Evanston, $300.

Lots in Evanston, $300.

Lots near Boulevard, $200.

CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FRONTING NORmal Park, Englewood; close to school and station; monthly payments, without interest; streets graded; sidewalk built. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—ATTENTION OF seekers for a really choice residence site is called to the following: 182x470 feet to lake, covered with trees, gas, macadamized street, conceded to be the finest piece of property on the shore. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—FINE residence on Washington-av. (macadamized), large yard, well treed—bargain.

Beautiful place—lot 132x200, fine house and good barn, large furnace and cellar, double parlors, $14,500, near Hyde Park depot.

$7,000 will buy a nice house on Cornell-st., near depot, lot 50x200.

$2,000 for lot 100x125 and good house and barn, on Hyde Park-av.

Two elegant places at Oakland station, near lake. All modern improvements.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE YET, AT SOUTH ENglewood, $1,200, in four equal payments. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—21 HALF ACRE LOTS, in Section 8, just south of Potter Park; these lots are highly situated, and can be had at a great bargain, on easy terms; each half acre will make six lots of ordinary size. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—550 FEET, ON MICHIGAN AND Wabash avs, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts; can be purchased at a great bargain if taken right away. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AMOUNT OF ACRE property, in large and small tracts, in the South and West Divisions, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 390 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES, ENGLEWOOD, WITH improvements, $9,000.

2 acres, Englewood, cheap.

22 lots near Central Park, $200.

24 lots near Central Park, $200.

80 acres Section 19, 38, 14.

5 acres Section 8, fronting Fifty-fifth-st.

JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—248 ACRES, 4 MILES SOUTHWEST of Blue Island-av., all under cultivation; 55 acres timber; $75 per acre. JAMES HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT ON R. I. R. R., north of Englewood $3,750. Near new house and large lot at Parwood, price low and terms easy. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite old Court House.

FOR SALE—FOUR 10-ACRE BLOCKS, NEAR Maplewood, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. BOYD & WIENER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—450x125 FEET, COMPRISING 3 acres, fronting on Wallace and Sherman-sts, at Englewood, very cheap. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 31 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE houses and lots in Austin and Oak Park, good bargains and easy terms; also lots 1178 and 1179 Indiana-av.; lots on Fullerton-av.; 40 acres at Oak Park; 5 acres east of Humboldt Park. HOLLEY & ALLEN, 31 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 304 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park—Blocks, lots, and houses and lots, at lowest prices.

RAVENSWOOD—One block and lots for sale cheap, also 800 feet, unincumbered, to exchange for South Side residence; will assume incumbrance. S. E. WELLS, 43 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, $7,500 if taken to-day; 1 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. RICE & SUMWALT, 409 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD 5 ACRE blocks, one-seventh down, balance in 6 annual payments; high ground; cheapest property offered; splendid margin in immediate sub-divisions. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW COTTAGES in Evanston and North Evanston, and a new Gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe; prices from $1,200 to $3,500; small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; also a large number of lots in the different places for from $150 to $2,000 each. Lots or property built for any one. The fare is 10 cents. Give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st., or Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES, NEAR Blue Island, only $80 per acre. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite old Court House.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STOCK FARM, 640 acres, with good buildings, stock and farm implements, 75 miles from Chicago; thriving railroad village two miles distant. Will exchange for Chicago property, or a wholesale stock of dry goods, etc. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A COTTAGE and lot on Erie-st., first, second, or third streets west of Ashland-av. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG; answers to the name of Rilley; had on a muzzle, and a collar with a bell on it. A liberal reward will be given, if returned to 365 West Madison-st.

LOST—A LARGE, RED COW WITH BIG HORNS. $5 reward for return to A. BARNETT'S West Market, 392 South Clark-st.

LOST—A BRACELET MADE OF HAIR WITH A gold lock attached to it. A good reward will be given on the same being delivered to 181 West Madison-st, up stairs.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. HAD ON A black and red leather collar; also had his ears cropped. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded, by R. H. SOULE, 501 West Madison-st.

FOUND—A SHAWL, ON LINCOLN-ST. OWNer call at 76 Nebraska-st., and by paying for advertisement can have it.

FOUND—AUG. 12, DARK BROWN MARE, 8 OR 9 years old, about 14 hands high. Owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

REWARD—IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND DR. Miller's case of surgical instruments, will leave them at 925 Wabash-av, without further delay, he will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—$25 REWARD—FROM PREMISES of the subscribers, 1118 West Monroe-st., two bay horses, about 16 hands high; one has the print of a horse-shoe on shoulders and a bar shoe on the fore foot; the other is a rangy-built bay horse, with small limbs and feet, and no marks. Any information of them left at premises or at 7 East Randolph-st. will be rewarded. JAMIESON & SCHAEFFER.

STRAYED FROM THE POLICE STATION, ON the 12th inst., a small dark bay mare, with a scar on the neck. Any person who will return her to 396 West Madison-st. will receive $5 reward. J. R. ARMSTRONG, 296 Madison-st.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 258 C[illegible] roll-st., on the 6th day of August, a small light bay mare between 3 and 4 years old; has three white feet and white star on forehead. The above reward will be paid for any information of her whereabouts or leading to her discovery, by addressing H. F. SMITH, 258 Carroll-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 OR $6,000 and willing to do the office work can buy one quarter or one-third interest in a well established manufacturing business that pays a fair percentage on the investment. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be required. Address with reference MANUFACTURE, care Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL in the market, garden and milk business; an Englishman preferred. Apply to W. JOHNSON, 63 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR NOMINAL, OR active, active preferred, in a good and well established business. None but practical and business men, with at least $10,000 to invest need apply. Address or apply to LINCOLN & COFFS, my attorneys, 181 West Madison-st., Room [illegible].

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE and well-established business, with $3,000 to $6,000. Clear profit in last 4 months, as can be proven, $4,100. Address V 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTERest in a passenger omnibus line. Address J. WALLER, care P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $800, IN first-class restaurant. Want to extend the business. Call at Great Western Restaurant, 153 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—DENTISTRY—WITH from $300 to $500 to join advertiser to commence business, who is a thorough practitioner. A knowledge of business not necessary. Will undertake to learn him the art in all branches. Address L 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, IN the furniture manufacturing business. Address N 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $500 to $1,000 ready cash to join me in purchasing stock of goods in a well-established, nice office business. 163 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 TO TAKE an interest in a good business, which will pay from $300 to $500 per month. 28 Nevada Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—WANTED—AGENTS CAN MAKE $30 per month selling gong door bells in towns and villages; no skill or work to adjust one. Address F. HAYS, box 512, Wilmington, Del.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book; every citizen wants it; also for campaign goods. Address Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE TO make money. Apply at 160 West Madison-st., Room 5. MRS. H. C. ADAMS.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CAPital can make $200 to $300 per month with our goods. MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ a gentleman and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest garments to heavy overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 34 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 5 TO 200 horse power; stationary, portable, horizontal, and upright, with or without boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE PORTABLE ENgine, mounted on wheels. 13 South Canal-st. J. F. MARSH.

WANTED—SECOND HAND ENGINE, CYLINder 16 or 18x30 or 24 inch; two boilers 24x40-inch. Apply by letter to G. J. GOODRUE, Jr., Stevens Point, Wis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—FOR A WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe house, three experienced salesmen who can [illegible]. Apply personally or by letter, to WARREN, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Chicago.

WANTED—FAMILY AND TRADE SALESMAN, at 43 West Adams-st. [illegible] dispensable, no humbug. L. G. CO.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK—one of four or five years' experience. Address, with reference, K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; ONE WHO HAS had some experience in double-entry bookkeeping. A young and active man preferred. Apply by letter, giving city reference. SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART YOUNG MAN for book-keeper who can give unquestionable references as to honesty and capacity. Address L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 321 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., A competent bookkeeper; also, a good wagon-maker.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXAMINING-clerks at bundle-counter; none but experienced help need apply, with good references. HUNT, BARBOUR & CO., 103 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FURNITURE CARVER TO GO to Decatur, Ill.; steady situation to good man. Apply at Room 3, No. 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 29 AND 31 River-st.; come with tools for planing.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS BROOM MAKERS, also one boy to make himself generally useful. J. F. & J. E. WHITE, 48 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOSS WEAVER; also experienced Crompton-loom weavers. Address PAYNE, HASTINGS & CO., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKers on sewing-machine furniture and office fitting. F. R. WOLFINGER, corner Lincoln and Kinzie sts.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER. Apply at 149 South Desplaines-st., corner of Adams.

WANTED—20 BRICKLAYERS, 20 LABORERS, and 40 carpenters. None but first-class men need apply. McDONALD, JOHNSTONE & CO, 63 South Green-st., near Madison.

WANTED—GOOD LASTER, TO WORK ON machine-sewed shoes; also a boy to make himself useful about the shop. QUIRK, HALE & KING, 284 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A [illegible] how to run moulding, sticker, in a sash factory, and also a frame joiner, at GEO. KELLER'S Factory, 27, 19, and 21 East Illinois-st.

WANTED—12 CARPENTERS. APPLY THIS morning at shop, 51 Ontario-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD FRAME MAKERS. CALL at Steam Factory, corner of Twenty-second and Loomis-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MOULDER TO TAKE charge of a foundry in Wisconsin. Must understand brass and iron moulding. Apply at 27 West Lake-st., Room 13. TRUMBULL & CURVER.

WANTED—TWO SLATERS TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 141, 143 and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT man, one who understands the sash, door, and blind manufacturing business, to take charge of a set of hands as foreman in the sash department; also a machine hand who understands running a sticker and shaper. Apply to HEPP & SCHOENTHALER, 75 to 87 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CABINET-MAKER, ONE that can make himself generally useful about a furniture store. Apply to J. K. PIKE & CO., 731 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE MEN TO MAKE OYSTER cans at 178 Lake Front.

WANTED—A BREAD BAKER. APPLY AT 691 State-st., south of Eighteenth-st. S. GOURLEY.

WANTED—MALE COOK AT GRAND CENtral Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS (on fine work.) Call early at 711 South State-st. THE SPSAAS BROS.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, TO DRIVE a double team; also a boy about 15 years old, to drive a single team. Apply, between 7 and 10, at 561 West Madison-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD TEAMSTERS. JOHN DOLESE, 27 Church-place, near South Branch Rolling Mills.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WHO UNDERstands to sell paper, and can drive a horse and wagon. Good reference needed. Call at 227 West Lake-st. A. FELSENTHAL & CO.

WANTED—A SMART BOY THAT CAN DRIVE horse and buggy and wants to learn to set type. S. S. JONES, 150 Fourth-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company, at Ainsworth, on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office, 370 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 SCANDINAVIAN SAW MILL hands; good pay; sure pay; steady work all year. Apply in Saloon, 113 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO TAKE CARE OF a horse, and make himself generally useful. Apply at 238 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near city; wife must be good washer and ironer; no children; liberal wages. Call from 11 to 3. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS old, to work in a vinegar factory. Good wages to the right boy. 675 Washington-av.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR [illegible] & N. W. R. R. leaves to-night; wages, $2.25; free fare, no fee; station work and tie-cutting at highest price. Office, exclusively for this road, at 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 161 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR THE WISCONsin Central, wages $2.25 [illegible]. Apply to ANGELL & SHAW, 21 West Madison-st. and 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNtry preferred, who has had experience in a jewelry store. Situation permanent; salary $600 to [illegible]. Address [illegible] 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN FOR GOVERNMENT WORK, railroads, and sawmills. For transportation and further particulars apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES AND take care of horse and cow. Apply 27 Park-av.

WANTED—200 [illegible] FISHMEN AND SCANDINAvians, to leave to-night, for the Wisconsin Central Railway. Wages, $2.25; board, $4. Apply at 89 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $125, TO WORK ON salary of $75 per month and board; security given for money. [illegible] State-st.

WANTED—[illegible] RAILROAD LABORERS AND sawmill hands; free fare, no fees. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO LEAVE HERE TOnight, for the foreman for Menominee; plenty of all kinds of railroad work; healthy climate; long job, entire free fare and no fees. 89 West Randolph.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 5,000 MEN TO WORK on different railroads in the neighborhood of Chicago; wages, $2.00 to $2.50 per day; board, $4.00 a week; 200 sawmill hands; wages $26 to $35 per month and board. Free fare and particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR THE NORTH Pacific at $3 per day; 300 for the Northwestern, Illinois; wages $2 to $2.40 per day; free fare; 100 sawmill and farm hands. ANGELL & BAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—80 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northern Milwaukee; $2 per day; go out evening; entirely free fare. Agent goes out with men. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOYS TO LATH, AT 13 BRYAN-place, brick house. THOS. T. CONKEY.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOY, AS MESsenger in a bank. A German preferred. Address, in own hand-writing, in English, H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 12 years old; one not afraid of work, and that can be trusted. Call at 8 o'clock. J. B. FORD & CO., 75 West Washington-st.

WANTED—QUARRYMEN—APPLY TO F. E. SPOONER, Agent Chicago Union Lime Works, 153 South Market-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 RELIABLE, steady men, as carriers on the "Freie Presse;" three on the North Side, and one on Milwaukee-av. Must speak German. FREIE PRESSE, 155 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH LOT OF COOPER'S FLOOGS FROM New Orleans in lots to suit at 11 cents per mat. JOHN MORTON, 13 South Commercial-st., St. Louis, Mo.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

McKEOWN & QUAYLE, MANUFACTURERS of derricks, building anchors and bolts, 32 East Kinzie-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH SOME CAPITAL to act as Treasurer for a travelling company. Good salary and expenses. Inquire or address P. T., 95 South Green-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON SOUTH SIDE, a good frame house to move. Will pay cash. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A HOTEL TO MANAGE, BY A man of long practical experience and thorough knowledge of the business; would take an interest or rent; must be outside of Chicago; reference No. 1. Address P. O. Box 198, Decatur, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT NEW PIANO AT ONE-HALF price. Also cottage organ, cheap. Call at 39 Park-av.

A FINE STOCK OF BOSTON AND NEW York low priced pianos, for sale low on time at No. 13 Cottage Grove-av. N. GOOLD & SON.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS TO RENT from $4 to $8 per month, at N. GOOLD & SON, No. 13 Cottage Grove-av.

PIANO BUYERS HAD BETTER LOOK over our stock before purchasing; we are selling cheap. N. GOOLD & SON, No. 13 Cottage Grove-av.

THE CELEBRATED HASELTON BROS. PIanos are found no where else but at No. 13 Cottage Grove-av. N. GOOLD & SON.

FINANCIAL.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND WATCHES, DIAmonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c., &c., or will loan on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, pawnbroker, 325 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at very highest rates, Chicago or Eastern companies. J. H. WITHERELL, 356 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 30, 60, or 90 days. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard court.

MONEY ON HAND—TO PURCHASE SHORT time paper. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard court.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST price for adjusted insurance claims. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 31 Exchange Building.

$1,000, $1,200, $2,500, AND $3,000 TO LEND ON Chicago real estate, by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW $70 DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES FOR $5 at 338 West Madison-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the best improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 339 West Madison-st., Branch, 160 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all machines.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST GIRL TO COOK, &C. A German or American preferred. 273 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR general housework, washing and ironing; at 500 West Lake-st., near Wood.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE family of three. Apply at 13 Myrtle-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts., and Cottage Grove and South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Inquire at 586 Walnut-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 345 West Monroe-st. Good wages given.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, one who understands her business. No other need apply. Apply at 721 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT THE Barnes House.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS FOR CHAMBER, kitchen, and sewing. Apply at 91 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY $4 A WEEK FOR a first-class German or Swedish girl, to cook, wash and iron. References. 964 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT LAUNDRY 549 WABASH-AV., one first-class starcher, collar and shirt ironer.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-room girl at the City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 13 Twenty-sixth-st., corner Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED GIRL to do second work; good wages paid. Call at basement 108 Calumet-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, and girl for general housework; good wages. 511 Wabash-av., front room, up-stairs.

WANTED—A NICE RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do light chamber work and assist with washing. 122 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, boarding-houses and private families in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework (except cooking). German or Norwegian preferred. Apply immediately at 40 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. GOOD wages will be paid to a competent person. Apply [illegible] Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH AND iron three days in the week and do general housework the remaining four. No cooking. No. 62 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PAStry cook in boarding house; none but first-class need apply; to such a good price will be paid. Call at 314 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 96 Oakland-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one accustomed to wait on table preferred. 47 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECond girl, at No. 1253 Indiana-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT 274 STATE-ST.; also a wet nurse. Inquire at above number, or 280 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply 208 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 192 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE PASTRY cook at Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK AT Webner's Merchants' Dining Room, 31 West Lake, corner Canal-st. No Sunday work. Call early.

WANTED—GIRLS SEEKING SITUATIONS and those wanting first-class help should apply at the Old City Intelligence Office, reestablished at 166 South Franklin-st., corner of Washington, Room 28. Orders by mail promptly filled; satisfaction guaranteed.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—NECKTIE AND BOW-MAKERS. Good pay and steady employment. BROWNSON BROS. & CO.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON HOWE sewing machine. Apply at 29 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BUTTON-HOLE MAKERS ON fine shirts at COLLINS & [illegible], 423 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT MRS D. McCarthy's, southeast corner of Market and Oak-sts.

WANTED—WET NURSE—APPLY AT OFFICE of Drs. Cooke & Hunt, 24 West Washington-st., before 9 a. m., or between 4 and 5 p. m. or at 550 Michigan-av., from 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.

WANTED—AMANUENSES AND SIGN writers, living on South side, and commanding their own time absolutely. Address A. B. LEONARD, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THAT FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, 231 South Morgan-st., 9 rooms, bath room, closets, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, completely furnished; good barn in rear; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, 15 Honore-st., 2 blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—PARK-AV., CONTAINING 11 rooms, partly furnished; furniture for sale; splendid location; possession immediately. Apply 11 Park-av., or to Myer, Baxter & Co., corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE AT HYDE Park, nicely situated, for $36. Inquire of O. R. WAIT, at residence, Hyde Park, near Post Office, or at office, 8 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1020 INDIANA-AV., with nine rooms partly furnished also a stable. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—BRICK BASEMENT, MANSARD roof, house with barn, No. 10 Seminary-av.; 11 rooms; $50. D. LEONARD, Boone Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSE, Prairie-av., $150 per month. Houses, stores, and rooms, Wentworth-av. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NINE-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BATH room, hot and cold water; possession at once; new carpets for sale; Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. Inquire of WYMAN, MACKEY & DEVEREUX, 76 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE, water in kitchen, No. 128 Wrong-st. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS NO. 645 MICHIGAN-av., 8 rooms, water and gas, with good barn in rear, cheap, by T. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—10 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st., corner, three upper stories of a 4-story brick building, suitable for a hotel; modern improvements; to the right party rent cheap. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FINE ROOMS ON WEST Madison-st.; gas, water, and water-closet, suitable for offices or for light housekeeping, or for housekeeping for man and wife. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO FIRST-class parties, en suite or single by the day or longer; restaurant connected. 671 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 594 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS, VERY FINEly furnished, by the day, week or month, with excellent board, or without, at Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS, hot and cold water; bath. Inquire at 149 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—SIX LARGE ROOMS, FIVE CLOSets, etc., near Lincoln Park, corner Wisconsin and Hurlbut-sts. Inquire in the basement.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 296 Fulton-st., 5 rooms; a desirable place. Inquire in basement. S. J. BELL.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 122 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at McART'S Eureka Shirt Manufactory.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing. Inquire at 316 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS; WATER ON THE SAME floor; can have at reasonable rent, if suited, at 362 Paulina-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, every one single, at different prices, for one or two persons, at No. 192 South Halsted, near Jackson-st.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, house new, desirable location, 674 Adams-st. A. S. WADHAMS.

TO RENT—LARGE BACK CHAMBER, FURnished or unfurnished, with use of bath. Inquire at 1121 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS store, 60 by 107 feet, with 26 by 28 feet, fronting on Harrison and Halsted-sts. Built for a dry goods house.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, 81 AND 83 Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., first floor 25x70, second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x[illegible], with steam power if desired. Apply on premises to BAKER, SMITH & CO.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT building on Franklin-st., 23 feet from Madison-st.; dimensions 24x81 feet. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin, near Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE; ALSO NEW COUNters and shelving for sale cheap. 155 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE ROOM, $80. LEASE and fixtures for sale, 27 West Randolph-st. D. LEONARD, Boone Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES—SINGLE OR IN SUITES, in Stone's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st., at same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE AND BASEment, in my block, 10 and 12 Madison-st.; also, third and fourth stories. C. L. JENKS, 24 Harrison.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st., 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 28 and 30 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BASEMENT AND three rooms above; choice neighborhood. Inquire at 697 Fulton-st., or of F. J. REED, Water office.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 25x70, ON WEST MADIson-st., light and airy, suitable for any business; also, a corner, 51x70. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WAREHOUSE OR good dry basement. Brick preferred. Address I. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house, with 8 or 10 rooms. Must be pleasantly located in a good neighborhood, near street cars, and rent not more than $50 or $75 per month. Address for 5 days, E 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE on South Side, rent not over $150 per month. Address O 41, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN vicinity of Madison and Halsted-sts., by a young lady. Address K 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE NEAR CORner of Ada and West Washington-sts. Address F 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, A small cottage, of 4 or 5 rooms, between Madison and Van Buren, and east of Sangamon-st. Rent moderate. Address, stating terms, U 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON SOUTH side, north of Twenty second-st.; no objection to cross street; a prompt tenant can be had by addressing A F, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS OR COTtage on North Side, would prefer to have it near Lincoln Park, suitable for housekeeping, for man and wife only. Would rent for 3 months, or till 1st of May; rent to be reasonable. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—PLAIN BEDROOM FURNITURE; 775 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st., third floor, to be seen from 8 a. m. until 10 a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN lately from Canada, wants a situation in a grocery, clothing, or book and stationery; has had [illegible] years' experience. He is able and willing to work, and can furnish the best of references. Call or address H. L. TRAVER, 21 West [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or writer in an office, by a well educated young man (Scotch); best references produced from last employer; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address, or apply, T M, 167 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk; best of reference furnished; wages no object. Address R 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale house; is strong, and willing to work; is a practical bookkeeper, quick and accurate; first-class penman; permanent situation desired where there is prospect of advancement; can furnish unexceptional references. Address M 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE or commission house, by young man; writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and has some knowledge of bookkeeping; plenty of work no objection; good references. Address W 12, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper, a position in some reliable business house; good reference given. Address M 61, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN in some wholesale or commission house; good penman, correct at figures, and good marker; would go as porter; references given. Address, O 58, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scotch) of good education, and well acquainted with business, in store or warehouse. Address Y 91, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener from Europe, with references. Address L 130 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WOOLLEN MANUfacturers—As superintendent, by one that understands all kinds of woollen goods, and is superintendent at present. Address EASTERN MANUFACTURE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS male cook, for hotel or restaurant. Call at No. 292 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN THE CARpenter trade. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] and pastry cook. Address A 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN, BY A first-class stair-builder; has had 6 years' practice in this city. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INdustrious man, as coachman or gardener. Address F. G., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Dane, well acquainted in city, and understands taking care of horses. Address O C, No. 8 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORed man, as coachman in private family. Apply 444 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Swede), is perfectly sober and trustworthy in every respect; well acquainted in the city, and can give good reference. Address N 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE TEAM BY a man who understands the care and management of horses; understands handling lumber; would drive a truck or carpenter's delivery wagon. Address V 50, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OF ANY kind in the evening by a young man employed during the day as bookkeeper; also posting, etc. Address C 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AUCTIONEER OF experience, with good knowledge of buying and selling, wishes a position in city, or as travelling auctioneer. Address K 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GOOD hotel; have acted as such for the past six years, and can give good references. Address for four days, F 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRODUCE COMmission Merchants, and others—A Scotchman, possessing considerable experience in the forwarding and commission line, thoroughly acquainted with general business in every department, and good business connections in Europe, is open for an engagement; age 35, habits steady and energetic; first-class reference and testimonials both local and foreign. Address F 85 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE without children. The man to work round the house and do general work. The woman is good hand at washing and ironing. Apply in the grocery store, No. 148 North Green-st., corner of West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANT to live in a small private family; one to do second work, the other to cook. Can give references if required. Call at 94 Bar[illegible]st., in the rear, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, REliable colored girl in a first-class private family as second girl or nurse. South Side preferred. Call or address E GRAVES, 925 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK IN A PRIvate family. Can be seen at No. 223 Dekoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 387 West Catharine-st., near Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family, or laundry and chamberwork. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is not afraid to work. Inquire at 170 South Clinton-st. Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH girl to do second work in a private family. Apply at 415 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL CAPABLE of doing general housework, washing, ironing. Polk-st., in the [illegible] references. 33 West [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Good city references. Apply at 163 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work in a small family. Good references. Apply at No. 32 [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands meat or pastry cook. Reference given, if required. 42 Adams-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at 107 North Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 273 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, the other to do light work and take care of children; the best of city references given. Apply for two days at No. 117 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS as cook and [illegible] girl; references if required. 899 State-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can furnish machine or would do second work. Apply at 111 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper in a private family; fifteen years' experience. No objection to the cooking; wishes a good home. Call at 214 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or to take charge of five or six gentlemen's rooms. Call at 174 Twenty-second-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can find pleasant room and board; terms reasonable.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Two furnished rooms, with board; gas, bath, &c.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Gas and bath. Day boarders taken.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class board, nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

339 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE ROOM IN A private family to rent, for two gentlemen, or gent and wife, with board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—ELEGANT FURnished and unfurnished rooms, and first-class board; best of references given and required. A D S.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE UNFURnished room; also, a room for a single gentleman; references required.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; hot and cold water, bath-room, etc.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One furnished and one unfurnished suite of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; this is the finest location and best accommodations on West Side.

624 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family; one block west of Union Park.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT room with first class board, suitable for gent and wife, or two gentlemen; reference required. No children taken.

WEBER HOUSE, 168 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board from $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

609 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room with board. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Also, single rooms. References required.

809 WABASH-AV.—PENSION ANGLAISE—Apartments for first-class boarders only; terms from $7 to $10 per week; breakfast at 7:30; dinner at 6:30. This house has been completely refurnished and will be ready to receive visitors on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; house with modern improvements.

A VERY PLEASANT, LARGE, HANDSOMEly furnished front parlor and splendid bedroom, with three windows and large closet, with board for lady and gent, in private family; location, house, and surroundings in every respect first-class; house overlooking lake, is exceedingly convenient for Michigan-av. cars; has gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, good barn, etc; terms $125 per month, or will rent rooms separately. Address K 14, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST.—Large front room, with board, for a couple; also room for single gentlemen. F 38, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN IN A PRIvate family, or where there are but few boarders; must state terms; no style necessary, but good board; not to exceed $6 or $7. Address F. D. DEVINDORF, 171 West Madison-st.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman, wife, and daughter 15 years old; also one furnished room for gentleman and wife, all modern improvements, on West Side. H. PARKMAN, 143 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR INSIDE LOTS, span small-sized horses; young and sound, good drivers, and nobby. Address F 87 Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CALUMET OR OTHER cheap lots, lands or merchandise, (or will very cheap for cash,) a dapple-gray horse, warranted sound; will work anywhere. N. C. LAMB, 187 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$500,000 OF CITY AND COUNtry property, farms, mills, stores, merchandise, &c., if you have anything to exchange, please call at 4 sooner. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 4 LOTS on Campbell-av., between Van Buren and Tyler. Apply at 187 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Hank Kauffman Elected Police Magistrate in the North Division.

Elmer Washburn Confirmed as Superintendent of Police.

Various Ordinances Presented for New Street Railroads.

The Council Refuses to Allow the Claim of Letz & Co.

There was a regular meeting of the Council yesterday evening, present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

Alderman Gill was elected temporary Chairman.

NORTH SIDE POLICE JUSTICE.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

The Board of Police officially informs me of the death of Owen Dougherty, Police Justice for the North Division, and I communicate the same to your honorable body, in order to … may be had to fill the vacancy caused by said demise. This duty will devolve on the Common Council, as I am legally advised by the Corporation Counsel. The charter provides (see Ch. xi, Sec. 1) "That, should any vacancy occur, it shall be filled by the Common Council, but the person so appointed shall serve for the unexpired term only."

A Police Justice is not, properly speaking, a "city officer," but is a part of the State Judiciary, deriving his powers and jurisdiction from the constitution and statute law, and his appointment from the Governor and Senate.

The new Justice of the Peace act approved April 1, 1872, declares (Section 8) that Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in all cases for the violation of the ordinances of such cities, towns, or villages." The Common Council is authorized by its charter to designate from among the Justices of the Peace some particular one for each Division of the city before whom the city may appear as plaintiff or complainant, for the violation of its ordinances, by-laws or police regulations; and the said Justice so designated, is compensated by a salary to be paid by the Council in lieu of the fees allowed by the Fee bill to Justices of the Peace; and he is required by the charter, before entering upon his duties, to sign and execute an express relinquishment of all fees, emoluments, or other compensation. The magistrate is thus employed by *contract* with the city, to sit in judgment in all actions where the city is complainant for breach of all ordinances and rules.

The act of March 9, 1872 enlarging the powers of Mayors, does not, in the opinion of the Counsel for the Corporation, confer on the Mayor the right to designate the Justice of the Peace before whom the city shall thus appear with its complaints, or change the charter provisions in the matter; and, as I do not wish to exercise doubtful powers, I prefer to recommend that your honorable body fill the said vacancy in the mode prescribed by the charter, at the earliest practicable moment.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the Council proceed to fill the vacancy.

Ald. Carney moved to make the subject a special order for Monday.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 22.

Ald. Schaffner's motion was agreed to.

A vote was had, resulting: H. A. Kaufman, 20; R. C. Hamill, 8; scattering, 2.

NEW STREET RAILROADS.

Ald. Knickerbocker presented the following ordinance:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that permission and authority be, and the same are hereby, given and granted unto the People's Horse Railroad Company to lay down and operate a single or double track upon and along any of the following streets and routes in said city, to wit:

Commencing on Canal street where it intersects with Kinzie street, thence running south on Canal street to Canalport avenue, thence southwesterly on Canalport avenue to Twenty-second street, thence west on Twenty-second street to Western avenue, thence north on Western avenue to Sixteenth street, thence west on Sixteenth street to Douglas Park, thence from Douglas Park running north on California street to North avenue, thence east on North avenue to North Dearborn street.

Also commencing on Kinzie street, where it intersects with North Dearborn street, thence west on Kinzie street to North Wells street, thence north on North Wells street to Division street, thence west on Division street to the present and future city limits.

Also commencing on East Twelfth street where it intersects with State street, thence west on Twelfth street to the present and future city limits.

Also with State street, thence … Adams street, where it intersects … running west on Adams street to Morgan street, running south on Morgan street to Harrison street, and north on Morgan street to Erie street, thence west on Erie street to Western avenue, thence south on Western avenue to Sixteenth street and north on Western avenue to North avenue.

Also commencing on East Harrison street, where it intersects with State street, and running west on Harrison street to the present and future city limits.

The said … shall be subject to any and all … of a general nature now in force, or which may be hereafter passed relating to horse railways.

This ordinance is granted upon the express condition that the said company shall not charge for single fares in its cars, in excess of … for each ride than five cents, and in case it shall charge to exceed that sum, this ordinance shall cease and become void.

The company also agree to pay 5 per cent of their receipts into the City Treasury.

Ald. Daggy moved to refer it to the Committee on Railroads and on Streets and Alleys, of the three Divisions.

It was finally referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Ogden introduced an ordinance, already published, giving the Garden City Street Railway the right of way on certain streets.

It was also referred to the Committee on Railroads.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved the confirmation of Elmer Washburn as Superintendent of Police.

Ald. McGrath thought the Council should confirm the nominee, and still he thought there were just as good taxpayers in Chicago. The Mayor, however, could have had none but the best motives in nominating him. It was certainly time to do something to stop the demoralization of the police. The business men were unanimous for Washburn's confirmation, and wanted to give him a trial.

Ald. Carney thought that Mr. Washburn was qualified, but he thought a good man could be found in Chicago without going to Joliet for him. He was willing to vote for Washburn if he was an honest man and a good thief catcher. He did not care whether he was white, black, blue, or anything else, if he was a good honest man. He was as well prepared to vote on the question then as he would be a month from this, but if there was but one vote cast against him it would be his.

Ald. Daggy said he wanted the floor before Ald. Schaffner, as he was afraid Schaffner would make one of his long-winded harangues. He had only a few words to say. He had heard of Mr. Washburn from those among whom he lived, to the effect that he was an honest man. He (Daggy) did not say, in Committee, that Washburn was once Division Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was a fuel agent, and resigned because he did not agree with the man above him. That was all he had to say.

Ald. Schaffner moralized on the condition of the police force. He did not pull wires for Washburn. He denounced it as a base falsehood and slander. He hoped the Council would confirm Washburn. The police force should have a head. Washburn was a clear-headed man.

Ald. Holden said the idea of the Mayor bringing before the Council a man who lived in Madison County as Superintendent of Police, was to his mind preposterous. There was material in the city, if placed at the head of the police force, to drive pimps, thieves, and scallawags beyond the city limits. Scamps were running wild. They should discuss the qualifications of the nominee. Daggy was wrong. Washburn was fuel agent of the branch of the Illinois Central Railroad and not of the main line. Washburn's career was reviewed in general. Washburn did not fill the bill at the Penitentiary. He did not like to say these things. He could not do without them. If he had to choose the chief of that department he would choose Captain M C Hickey (Ald. Dixon: "Correct.") The police force was nicely run. A few days ago the authorities made the newest Captain of the force temporary Superintendent. For all that he would vote for Washburn, and do all he could to back him, but Washburn was assuming a terrible responsibility, and the Mayor would be held responsible for it.

The nomination was confirmed—yeas, 29; nays, 5—Cullerton, Bailey, Gardner, McCaffrey, and Carney.

DOGS.

Ald. Knickerbocker presented an ordinance, raising from 25 to 50 cents the reward for each dog taken to the pound. The ordinance was passed.

COMPRESSED AIR.

A resolution allowing the Myers American Pneumatic Car Company to use compressed air on the Van Buren street track, from Wood to Throop streets, for ninety days, on obtaining the consent of the railway company, was offered by Ald. Sherwood, and was adopted.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare ordinances for paving LaSalle street, from Michigan street to Chicago avenue; for lampposts on Miller street, from Polk to Taylor; for a sidewalk on the west side of Walker street, from Felton to Kinzie; for water pipe on Blue Island avenue, from Harbine street to Twenty-second; for a sidewalk on the north side of Monroe street, from LaSalle to Fifth avenue; for sidewalks on the south side of Evans, from Ashland to Western avenue, and Clayton street, from Wood to Leavitt; for a sewer on Reuben street, from Twelfth to the river; to advertise for the removal of rubbish about the Court House square; for opening Arnold street, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh; for a sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-sixth street, and to report the names of all streets which it is proposed to sewer during the present year, and the cost thereof.

The Board of Police was requested to put up a fire alarm box at the corner of Archer avenue and Reuben street.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for water and gas pipe on State, Burnside, and Butterfield streets, south of Thirty-fifth street; for lamp posts on Walnut from Hoyne to Western avenue, were appropriately referred.

LETZ & SON.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings, recommending that $6,300 be allowed to Letz & Son, for extra work on the City Hall, was taken up.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, adverse to the claim, was read.

Ald. Gardner spoke in favor of the claim, since the work had been actually done, although not ordered in writing, as required by the contract.

Ald. Schaffner also supported the claim, which was, he thought, substantially just.

Ald. Stout moved to refer the ordinance for engrossment.

Ald. Knickerbocker opposed the claim, as it was plainly illegal.

Ald. Coey moved to lay the matter over for two weeks, so that it might be further investigated.

Ald. Bowen moved to lay the motion on the table.

Ald. McGrath moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was lost, 13 to 9.

Ald. Powell moved to lay the motion to engross on the table. Lost, 15 to 16.

Ald. Powell could not see any justice in the claim, and never believed until then that any such ordinance would receive favor in the Council. If that claim was paid it would be a swindle on the city.

Ald. Thompson moved the previous question, and it was ordered, 22 to 9.

The question upon ordering the ordinance for engrossment was lost, 13 to 19.

Yeas—Schmitz, Bailey, Verdier, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Schmidt, Schaffner, Lengacher, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman—13.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Powell, Holden, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, McGrath, McCaffrey—19.

Ald. Coey asked to be excused from voting, and then arose innumerable points of order, an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and speeches by Ald. Knickerbocker, Dixon, Schaffner, Lengacher, and a general row and disorder, during which Ald Schaffner called Ald Dixon a "d—n fool." It was ended by Ald. Coey voting in the negative.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to place the claim on file.

The motion prevailed.

The Council then adjourned.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—A Tale of Woe—Award of Contracts—Increased Hospital Accommodations.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the Chair, and present Commissioners Ashton, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Harris, Crawford, and Harrison.

The Chairman called for the special order, the report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes. The … Committee was not prepared to report and asked further time, which was granted.

THE MISFORTUNES OF A WITNESS.

The following was read.

The undersigned, Eugene M Cowdry, would respectfully show unto your honorable Board that on the 28th day of May, 1872, Denis Drew and Julius Holland were arrested in the City of Chicago for robbery, that the undersigned was summoned as a witness to appear against them before Justice Scully, that, being unable to give bail, he was committed to the jail of said County of Cook, and there held until the 5th day of June, 1872, when the said Drew and Holland were brought before Justice Scully for examination, and committed to jail; that the undersigned was also committed to jail as a witness, and was confined in said jail for … days, that 37 days of said time he was confined in a tight cell, and deprived of the use of the hall; that the undersigned is poor, having lost one arm, being his right arm; that he respectfully asks that he may be allowed a suitable compensation for the time so lost by him while confined in said jail for no crime, but for his misfortune of being poor and unable to give bail for his appearance at court.

To the above was attached an affidavit setting forth that it was true, signed by Eugene M. Cowdrey. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A requisition from the County Clerk for ink, pens, &c., was allowed.

SALARY OF THE COUNTY JUDGE.

Mr. Ashton, from the Judiciary Committee to which was referred a resolution of Commissioner Herting providing for the increase of the County Judge's salary from $5,000 to $7,000, recommended the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted.

The same Committee recommended the payment of $9,065 52 to the County Clerk, being the amount of his fees for extending taxes. Adopted.

The same Committee reported against allowing the bill of the Metropolitan Hotel amounting to $22, for the board of witnesses in the Ziegenmeyer case. The report was concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the payment of $61.50 to the Recorder, for re-recording deeds. The recommendation was adopted.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts were let for one year, on the recommendation of the Committee on Poor Houses and Paupers:

Coal—To the Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, delivered in city in one-half tons, at $5.30 per ton, at the Insane Asylum at $5 64, and at the County Hospital at $4 74.

Wood—To Baker Brothers, beech wood, long, $8 50 per cord to December 15, and $10 for the balance of the year; sawed and split, $9.50 to December, and $10 50 for the balance of the year.

For running the machinery and heating apparatus at the County Hospital and Insane Asylum and Poor House, and keeping the same in good order at his own expense, to Edwin J. Thomas for the sum of $3,500.

For supplying potatoes, to Clemens F. Periolat, at the following rates: Michigan peach blows, delivered at the Hospital, 82 cents per bushel; at the Poor House, 79 cents; to the County Agent, 79 cents.

For sinking artesian well at the Poor House, to John F. Gray, at the following rates: … feet at $4 per foot; 800 to 1,000 feet, $4.50 per foot; over 1,000 feet, $? per foot, and $200 extra for tubes, valves, &c. The work to be completed to depth of 1,200 feet in fourteen weeks.

Mr. Harrison said the constitution provided that the County Board should fix the salaries of all county officers; that in counties over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants, the salary … $1,000 should be … not more than … inhabitants, and also that the compensation of no officer should be increased or diminished during his term of office. For those reasons he moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the County Judge's salary was increased and the recommittal of the report.

The motion prevailed.

POTTER'S FIELD.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Lincoln Park be and they are hereby authorized to remove the remains of persons buried in the Potter's Field (now a part of said park), and to reinter the same in the burying-ground owned by the county, at the County House in the Town of Jefferson. Such reinterment shall be under the direction of the County Superintendent of Public Charities. Provided, the County shall be at no expense for such removal or interment, and give thirty days' notice, at their own expense, of such removal in one English and one German newspaper in the City of Chicago. Adopted.

BILLS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers recommended the payment of bills as follows: Insane Asylum … Poor House, $3,313.38; County Agents office, $4,197.…; Out-door Relief, $215 69; miscellaneous, $1,178.73. Total, $8,905.12. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Hospitals recommend the payment of bills amounting to $3,7… 47. The payment was ordered.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Committee on Hospitals submitted a report setting forth that the present Hospital was insufficient in size for the use of the county and was badly located, recommended that the County Clerk advertise that proposals would be received up to September 16, for site of a new hospital not less than one acre nor more than five acres of ground, situated within the following limits—"bounded on the North by Kinzie street; south branch of the Chicago River on the east; Twenty-second street on the south; and California avenue on the west; and recommended the passage of the following:

Resolved, That, when the purchase, if any, is made, the erection of a Hospital building or buildings shall be commenced within two years from the 16th day of September next, and finished as soon as necessary, and in keeping with the magnitude and necessities of the County of Cook.

The report and resolution were adopted.

A recess was taken until Friday next, at 2 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The week commenced very favorably for Hooley's Minstrels last evening. The attendance was considerably increased, and the new programme was received with much favor. Mr. Lang sang the pretty ballad, "Oh, Birdie, you must never tell," the chorus of which was rendered with excellent effect by the company. Mr. Kayne and Mr. Vernon each sang a song in their best manner. It was noticeable that all the concerted music was given with more than ordinary harmony and effect. Hurley and Maur had a double song and dance, which was executed with their customary skill, but Maur was needlessly coarse and vulgar—as is too often the case with him, in his female impersonation. Mulligan appeared in the amusing scene, "Blinks and Jinks," and the witty sketch, "Turn Him Out." Rice and Hughes contributed appreciably to the general merriment in the way of jokes, songs, and humorous impersonation in the various acts. The instrumental music, under the charge of Professor Hunneman, was more pleasing than usual, a cornet solo by Frank Bowles being a very agreeable prominence. The entertainment, considered as a whole, was quite as satisfactory as any thus far given by the troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The performance of the Chicago Fire is running very nicely this week at the Academy. Persons who care to have their sorrows and afflictions of last fall vividly recalled will do well to visit this theatre soon, as it is to be withdrawn after the present week. The play is running as smoothly as could be expected considering its deficiencies. Everything comes into the right place at the right time. The principal dramatic attractions are Mr. Wild and Mr. Tooley, whose Dutch and Irish extravaganzas give life and zest to the entertainment. Only two changes in the cast have been made since the first night; Miss McHenry has supplanted Miss Leigh, as the *Cell*, and Mr. Maynard takes this week the place of Mr. Evans, who has gone to Philadelphia, where he is engaged next season.

A CARD FROM GENERAL LIEB.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Thanking you for your kind notice in regard to my assuming control of the Chicago *Union*, permit me to state, in justice to Mr. Heinrich Binder, who for the past six months had the editorial department of the *Union* in charge, that he was one of the earliest, most earnest, and most consistent advocates of the Liberal cause, and was in nowise under the control of the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*. HERMANN LIEB.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1872.

The Rockford Insurance Company.

From the Rockford Register, Aug. 10.

It may gratify the many farmers interested in this popular Insurance Company to hear that the business of the Company, since the great Chicago fire, has increased faster than at any time previous. The Company's assets, at cash valuation, are now over three hundred thousand dollars, and its stock stands higher in the market than that of any National Bank in our city. No manufactory or mercantile risk is taken. Large cities are avoided, and it is therefore impossible to destroy the Company by any sweeping fire. The farmers of Illinois have always given the Rockford a decided preference, and time has proved the wisdom of their choice.

Children's Photographs.

The public are informed that Mr. Brand, at his studio, No. 536 Wabash avenue, makes a specialty of children's photographs, and secures good pictures of them. The best time to take children to the photographer, Mr. Brand thinks, is while they are in good health, as better pictures can thus be insured than under other conditions.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Some Scandinavians Who Support Greeley.

Three Hundred and Fifty of Them Meet and Organize a Campaign Club.

Telling Speeches in the Swedish and English Languages.

A mass-meeting of Scandinavian, Swede, and Norwegian voters was held at Aurora Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, last evening. There were over 350 present. Charles J. Sundell was elected President. He made a speech in Scandanavian, indorsing the Liberal Republican nominees, and urging all his hearers to support them. That they will do so was evidenced by the hearty applause with which the name of Greeley was greeted. After reading the Cincinnati platform, he spoke of the necessity for organization, and advocated the formation of a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. [Applause.] Mr. Joachim Grude was then appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following were appointed a Committee to nominate permanent officers for the Club: Louis Munte, R F. Schei, John Larsen, J. C. Hanson, John Clag, C. F. Peterson, David Scoyen, John Gittleson, Mr. Alstrop, Julius Peterson.

The Committee retired and a band of music in attendance played a patriotic air.

General … of the … was then introduced. He said that they met as American citizens, entitled to the same voice as any born on the soil. … recognized, and they had an inherent right to say who should administer the affairs of the Government. There were before them two men for President. One was Grant, whose abilities as a statesman(?) were known to all. The other was Horace Greeley [applause]—a man who had dictated the policy of Presidents. It was said he would not make a good President, because he had not held an office. He would make a good one, however, and would reflect credit upon himself and on the nation, for he had ability. The Stars and Stripes would not be insulted and trailed in the dust while he was President. Grant had belittled every position he held; had stooped to the lowest and meanest thing to help himself. He had not developed one iota of statesmanship. He was as ignorant to-day as when inaugurated, and knew nothing but the points of bull-pups and horses. He went into the White House a poor man, and was now a millionaire. Could there be a question as to how he had obtained the money? The speaker accorded him all the credit he was entitled to as a soldier; but there were others as valiant as he. The men who stood in the ranks put down the rebellion; not those who received $700 and $1,000 a month. The pen was mightier than the sword, and among the brightest who wielded that instrument was Horace Greeley, who would be placed in the White House next November by the voice of the people. [Three cheers for Greeley.] The speaker concluded by expressing his confidence in the determination of the people of the North to extend the hand of fellowship to their brethren in the South; then the whole country would be united and harmonious, and the present political enmity and all signs of discord would be eradicated.

Mr. Rice next addressed the meeting in Scandanavian, eulogising Greeley and Brown, and criticising the present Administration, telling how the people's money was squandered to carry North Carolina. Every foreigner who had American institutions at heart would cast his vote for Greeley, for should Grant be elected again there was danger of the establishment of a dynasty or personal government more despotic than any in Europe.

Mr. Johnson, of Galva, Ill., was the next speaker. He asked what caused the uprising of the people. Why had there been a split in the great Republican party? Corruption and abuses had crept into the Administration; Republican Senators had called attention to them, and the Rings could not stop their exposure; and the people determined to have purity and honesty. Hence the uprising to place honest and capable men in office. He predicted the success of the movement by an overwhelming majority. [Applause.]

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report, which was adopted:

President—C. Sundell.

Vice Presidents—P. I. Alstrop, John King, A. Silversparre.

Secretaries—David Schoyen and Louis W. Munthe.

Treasurer—Martin Paulsen.

Executive Committee—John Gettleson, John Larson, Julius Peterson, Joachim Grude, G. Robing, R G. Schei, Jas. Johnson, H. Michaelson, John Paulson, Fritz Frantzen, Wobel Schroeder, Henry Harrison, N. J. Carenhall, H. Hanson, Geo. Oleson, C. Nelson, Car. Frisko, Chr. Jenson, Mr. Appleberg, Mr. Bomwurth, … E. Larson, Mr. Bohman, Mr. Edwards, tr. Chaiser.

Sidney Thomas, Esq., then exposed the corruption and robberies of the Grant Administration, dwelling at some length on the Know-Nothingism of Henry Wilson, and quoting the following from a speech delivered by him in Boston in 1855:

"In the heart of the foreigner beats not a single noble impulse—not one single throb of patriotism. He is so brutal and degraded that he has no sympathy for anything but cabbage and lager beer, potatoes and buttermilk, or some other outlandish dish, fit only for hogs of the street or pen. All the oaths in the world cannot bind them. Some tell me that these foreigners are intelligent. Yes, intelligent! How in the name of Almighty God can they say that? Look at the Dutchman smoking his pipe, and if you see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, idiotic face of his, show it to me."

The speaker alluded to the prosperous condition of Missouri where the principles underlying the Liberal movement were in practice. There 3,000,000 more acres of ground were under cultivation, and everything was prosperous. This was not the case when the Grantites controlled the State. In North Carolina, which they have possession of, 1,000,000 of acres less were under cultivation than before the war, although the population had increased over 100,000 since. Throughout the entire South there were 6,000,000 less acres under cultivation, which had diminished $662,000,000 in valuation. He attributed this to military rule, because the decrease did not appear in the border States, where the Liberal principles had been partially adopted.

After speeches by other gentlemen, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Greeley and Brown. The meeting was a successful one every sense, and shows that there are many Liberal Scandinavians, Swedes, and Norwegians who were heretofore Republicans.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward will be held at Aurora Turner Hall, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue, this evening, for the formation of a Greeley Club. The best speakers will address the meeting.

A meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Eighth Ward will be held to-morrow evening, at Frank Eibe's, at the corner of Brown and Maxwell streets.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

FRED. ERBY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Dan. Boynton, one of the Directors of the Chicago Base Ball Association, yesterday received a letter from Fred. Erby, now at the East, in which he conveys the gratifying intelligence that he has arranged with the Athletics to come to Chicago the first week in September, and play one or more games. Mr. Erby is also hopeful of perfecting negotiations whereby the Boston and Mutual Clubs will visit this city at the same time. The lovers of base ball in Chicago will be delighted at the prospect.

LOCAL NOTES.

The members of the Amateur Base Ball Club are requested to meet at No. 355 West Madison street this evening, for important business. The Silver Stars defeated the Orientals by 66 to … The other Stars beat the Niagaras by a score of 36 to 16. The Liberty Club will meet at their room corner of Lake and Leavitt streets this evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. The Eckfords defeated the Atlantics 24 to 14.

The base ballers in the vicinity of Centre avenue and Twelfth street are requested to meet to-morrow evening on that corner, to form a nine to win a silver bat and gold ball studded with gems, at the picnic hereafter to be given by the United Sons of Orient.

ECKFORDS VS BALTIMORES.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 10.

The first of the championship series between the Eckfords and the Baltimore Club, of Baltimore, was played yesterday on the Union ground, Williamsburgh, in presence of about 500 spectators. This was the first appearance of the Eckfords in the championship ring since they were strengthened by the addition of several members of the late Troy Club, and of course their *debut* was anxiously looked for by their numerous well-wishers and old admirers. Their most enthusiastic friends could not possibly have anticipated for them such a glorious success as they achieved yesterday. The Baltimores were flushed with the success of their victory over the Mutual Club on Thursday, and felt that the chance of the Eckfords was less than if the Baltimores had been depressed by a defeat on the previous day.

The Eckfords have commenced well, and if they practice steadily have a first class chance to win the championship. In Zettlein they have one of the finest pitchers in the country, and in Doug. Allison they have a catcher worthy to support their pitcher. Jimmy Wood, their second base man, is as good as the "next man" in that position, and as a captain he has no superior in the country. Indeed, it was to his splendid engineering of his nine round the bases yesterday that the Eckfords are mainly indebted for their victory. There is every prospect of their working harmoniously together, and although their nine would undoubtedly have been strengthened by the acquisition of Force, they are better to be without him than have him with them and dissatisfied with his position.

In the pools sold yesterday the Baltimores were the favorites $100 to $50, and even $100 to $30 being laid on them, and at these prices much money changed hands.

The game began at 3:35, with the Baltimores first at the bat. They were quickly and neatly disposed of in one, two, three order, and then they returned the compliment to the Eckfords. The second inning was a repetition of the first, both drawing a blank. In this inning Allison made a splendid throw to Wood, putting York out, and that lesson was not lost on the Baltimore men, as they did not try to steal many bases afterward. In the third inning the Baltimores drew first blood through a slight error of Wood's, and the Eckfords received their third whitewash. The process, however, was reversed in the fourth inning, as the canary birds were whitewashed, and Pike's error gave the Eckfords a run, tieing the game. The fielding of the Eckfords was now most brilliant, and they did not allow the Baltimoreans to score another run during the game. The Baltimores, however, fielded most abominably, their stopping being good, but their throwing was the most childish exhibition ever seen upon a ball field, especially in the eighth inning, when seven runs were obtained by the Eckfords through nothing else.

Captain Jimmy Wood sent his men around the bases in such a way as to completely bewilder and demoralize the Baltimoreans, and Mathews became nervous, and allowed two men to get to their first base on called balls. They will require to alter their style of play to-day if they are to stand any chance with the Athletics in Philadelphia. The following is the score:

BALTIMORE.	O.	R.	B	TB.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.	B	TB.
Radcliffe, s. s.	3	0	1	1	D. Allison, c.	3	1	1	1
Craver, c.	4	0	0	0	Wood, 2 b.	4	1	0	0
Higham, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	Martin, r. f.	3	2	1	1
Pike, 3 b.	2	0	2	3	Nelson, c. f.	4	1	0	0
Carey, r. f.	3	0	1	1	A. Allison, 1 b.	2	1	1	1
York, l. f.	3	0	0	0	Gedney, l. f.	2	2	1	1
Mills, 1 b.	3	0	1	1	Snyder, s. s.	2	2	2	4
Hall, c. f.	1	1	1	1	Zettlein, p.	4	0	0	0
Mathews, p.	3	0	1	1	Fleet, 3 b.	3	0	1	1
Totals	27	1	8	9	Totals	27	10	7	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Eckford	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	0	—10

Umpire—T. Bomeisler.

Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—The Maple Leaf Base Ball Club, of Guelph, Canada, were beaten by the Baltimores to-day, the score standing 25 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—In the game of Base Ball to-day, the Athletics beat the Eckfords by a score of 12 to 9.

PUGILISM.

THE MACE-O'BALDWIN MILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The sporting men of this city have begun to make arrangements to see the mill between Mace and O'Baldwin on Thursday. The place of assemblage is Baltimore, and both principals will leave their training stations for that city to-morrow. The sports, generally, will leave about the same time, as the precise place selected for the fight will not be made known until Wednesday morning. It is said that Accomac County, Va., is the spot, and this seems likely, as the point is accessible only by steamer. Mace has the odds in betting, although betting is light, owing to former pugilistic shams.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The approaching pugilistic contest between O'Baldwin and Mace continues to attract attention here. On last Saturday the friends of Mace chartered a steamer at Baltimore, which will leave the latter city on Wednesday evening for the fighting grounds, with Mace and his friends on board. O'Baldwin will arrive in Baltimore to-morrow, where he and his friends have also chartered a steamer for their own special benefit. Both Mace and O'Baldwin expect to be arrested in Baltimore to-morrow, and their friends have the money ready to give the required bond that they will not fight in the State of Maryland.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT DEXTER PARK.

A large number of people assembled at Dexter Park, yesterday afternoon, mainly friends and acquaintances of the two gentlemen chiefly interested, the occasion being a match-race for $500 a side, between horses respectively owned by Messrs. Martin and Brown, both well-known stock dealers. The race proved to be an easy victory for Martin's brown gelding, who won in three straight heats,—time, 2:44½, 2:48, and 2:48.

THE TRIGGER.

THE KENNICOTT TOURNAMENT.

Crack shots from all parts of America are arriving in Chicago for the purpose of participating in the grand tournament gotten up by the Kennicott Club, to begin to-day at Dexter Park, shooting to commence at 10 a. m., sharp. Arrangements have been made with the South Division Street Car Company to run an extra train from the Stock Yards at 8 p. m. With characteristic gallantry, the managers of the tournament have determined to admit ladies free.

AQUATIC.

THE GREAT ENGLISH YACHT RACE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Royal Yacht Squadron regatta was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. The challenge cup, presented by the Prince of Wales, was won by Major Ewing's schooner yacht Guendolo. At one time Ashbury's yacht, the Livonia, was three miles ahead of all the other vessels, and undoubtedly would have won the cup but for the carrying away of her main-topmast.

A SLIGHT UNPLEASANTNESS.

Animated Conversation Between Commissioner Talcott and Alderman Carney—The Latter Narrowly Escapes a Thrashing.

There was another flare-up at the Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Talcott, as usual, being one of the participants. The other was Alderman Carney. It appears that the latter requested Talcott to put a certain policeman on the Lake street squad, and, as Carney asserts, he promised to do it. Talcott, on the other hand, claims that the matter was referred to the Superintendent, who, if satisfied of the man's ability, in case of a vacancy was to detail him. The officer was not appointed, and Carney called at headquarters yesterday afternoon to learn the reasons. The first person he encountered upon entering the Clerk's room was Mr. Talcott, who was seated on a table reading THE TRIBUNE.

"Halloo," said Carney, "How are ye, Talcott?"

Talcott. Good.

Carney. How was it ye didn't appint that mon to the Lake street squad?

Talcott. I didn't say I would do it, did I?

Carney. Ye did.

Talcott. No I didn't; I never meddle with such things.

Carney (becoming angry). Ye did, an' I can prove it.

Talcott (with defiance in his eye). Don't tell me I lie, or old Talcott's back will get up, and he will scratch.

Carney. I can fetch the proof right away. Ye wouldn't hurt any body.

Talcott. Tell me I lie and I will show ye.

Carney (appealingly, but excitedly). Now, ye wouldn't do that, would ye?

Talcott (jumping from the table). Try me. Go bring your proof. I will wait here for you.

Carney (motioning to him to come toward the door). Come wid me. I'll show ye the mon.

Talcott. No. I will stay here until to-morrow if you'll get him.

Carney. May be I couldn't find him.

Talcott. It's whiskey talking now.

Carney. What! I am not drunk.

Talcott. You have the smell, anyhow.

Carney. No man can say he ever saw me drunk.

Talcott. Yes, I have, four or five times.

Carney. How do you prove a man is drunk?

Talcott. When he walks crooked, and his tongue is so thick he can't talk. You are an old whiskey barrel. I know you, and you ought to know me.

Carney. You're another. Any man who says I am drunk is a liar.

Talcott. Don't tell me I lie.

Carney. I didn't say so; but ye said ye would app'int that mon, and ye did not.

Talcott. What in hell is the Superintendent for. Doesn't he run the force. The Board don't do it. I never appointed a man to any place.

The Alderman seemed to realize that he was getting the worst of the conversation, so he became calm in a moment. Both were very angry while talking, and those present imagined there would be an encounter two or three times. When Talcott jumped from the table, Carney backed off a little toward the door, probably contemplating … should Talcott "go for" him. Had the latter done so, the Eighteenth Ward would have been without a representative in the Council, for Talcott is large enough and strong enough to crush him for a month or two.

Carney looked at the reporters, smiled in the … peculiar to himself, and said: "I have … cigar, and one for you, old Talcott, and one … the next confirmation." The latter phrase may be obscure to some. He referred to Washburn.

After smiling again, and looking around for sympathy, and the countenances of the spectators affording none, he left the room, while old Talcott resumed the reading of his paper.

FAILED TO ARRIVE.

Continued Absence of a Distinguished Visitor—What Mayor Medill Would Have Said.

The comet that was to have visited the earth yesterday afternoon failed to keep the appointment made for it by the astronomers, and we are here still. We have not been informed of the precise landing-place fixed upon; but, if it was an intelligent comet, a comet of taste, it would have first come to Chicago. Suppose it had come. Our worthy Mayor would have summoned the Council to make arrangements for a reception of the illustrious visitor. He would have prepared an address somewhat as follows:

Mr Comet, I am delighted to see you. On behalf of the Common Council and the citizens of Chicago, I extend to you the right hand of fellowship and bid you welcome. We had a fire here (of which, of course, you saw the smoke) and cannot give you as fine hotel accommodation as we could wish, but allow me to direct your attention to the wonderful progress we are making in rebuilding, for further particulars of which I refer you to the Sunday papers. Gaze with wondering eyes, my dear sir, on our busy streets, our palaces of trade, our elevators, our fair sex, our Board of Police, our Stock Yards and on everything you can see. We believe that in all your travels you have seen nothing to compare with us. We are original, unique and bully boys. Let me give you a caution,—beware of our whiskey. You are not used to it, my dear sir, and if you got tight and destroyed the earth, we would have to prosecute you under the new Temperance law. When you come again bring Jupiter and his children, Saturn, Uranus, and a few more of the boys along, for we are fond of company, very.

This speech was not delivered, however. On account of a change in the weather the comet did not come. On the whole, we are glad of it. It would have created trouble in family circles. Few were prepared yesterday for the crack of doom. Had it knocked the world endways the Board of Police would have been annihilated, election bets would have been off, Greeley men would have lost a large amount of money, tailors would not have harassed the wasters' souls any more, but Chicago would not have ceased to rebuild, for as soon as the rubbish could be classified and arranged, residents would come to life and go to work again.

But it was all bosh and it is no use writing about it. It did not come at all.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Police Matters.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Klokke and Sheridan.

The resignation of Officer Charles Massey, to take immediate effect, was, on motion, accepted.

Captain French reported that Officer John H. Mecker had given up his star, as being unable to endure so much night duty. His resignation was, on motion, accepted.

Officer Bender was charged with delinquency toward John Shure, to the amount of $8, for something or other, which superinduced more eloquence than information from both parties. It was finally discovered that the debt was incurred when the policeman was not a policeman, but an undignified brewer, and the Board dismissed the case, as being out of their jurisdiction.

But, though the Board so decided, Mr. Talcott warned the officer to pay the debt.

Officer Bennett, of the Second Precinct, was charged with inattention to duty and disobedience of orders. Sergeant Garrity sent him out to a picnic, and found him in citizen's clothes, destitute of his astronomical badge. It was the officer's day "off," but he did not return in time for roll-call. Sergeant Johnson testified that this performance was a matter of history, which repeated itself at a more recent picnic.

The officer did not know the rules; had not a copy; trains were late, &c.

Mr. Talcott didn't think it was of any consequence whether he had any rules or not. He ought to know all about it any way. It was "too thin," to go down with *him*, at any rate.

The officer was fined five days' pay, and threatened with a copy of the rules.

The Board adjourned, postponing the trial of several firemen for Thursday afternoon.

Everything.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel were Alex. C. Botkin and wife.

—J. J. Richardson, of the Davenport *Democrat*, is stopping at the Briggs House for a few days.

—Mr. Simon Quinlan is spoken of as candidate for the State Senate in the Second District.

—There will be a union meeting of Sons of Temperance of this city at the Hall of Tabernacle Division, No. 679 West Lake street, this evening. A large attendance is desired.

—Mr. P. Pieroni, of No. 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, inquires for his brother, G. L. Pieroni, who, before the fire, lived at No. 181½ South Wells street.

—The Ellsworth Zouaves will hold a meeting this evening, at their new assembly rooms, corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, for the election of officers.

—It was stated last evening that one of the partners in a well-known commission house had absconded, taking with him about $25,000 belonging to the firm, besides large sums borrowed of various parties.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for 2,500,000 brick to three different firms at $14 50 per thousand; and the contract for 200,000 to Kastens & Deetman at $13.75 per thousand.

—The farewell performance of the much-listened to, much-talked of, much-swindled Band of the Garde Republicaine, was given on Friday evening last, at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York, to a large audience.

—The members of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry now resident in this city are requested to meet on Saturday night at Feldkamp & Knobloch's hall, No. 84 West Randolph street, to consult about a reunion of the survivors of that organization.

—Detective Horace Elliott learned yesterday that the young lady whom Steiner was about to marry left the city by boat for Sarnia, on Saturday. Her objective point was evidently Quebec, and there is no doubt but that she intended to meet Steiner there.

—Joseph Moore, who was unfortunate enough to be the driver of a horse and wagon when it ran away, at the corner of Mitchell and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon, sustained severe injuries by being thrown from the seat. He resides at No. 291 West Madison street.

—The saloon license of Daniel O'Brien, in whose place policeman O'Meara was murdered by Pat Rafferty, was revoked by the Mayor yesterday. The revocation was ordered at the request of Captain Hickey and others, who asserted that the saloon was a disorderly and ill-governed house, and a resort for Bridgeport roughs.

—Yesterday was the last of the Convention of the French Canadians of the United States. The afternoon was occupied by the usual routine of the Convention. Addresses were delivered in the evening to a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

—The *Freie Presse*, the German evening paper of Chicago, and a staunch and powerful advocate of Greeley and Brown, has been enlarged to an eight-column sheet, and its first issue last evening in its new form was, in typographical appearance, far ahead of the standard of German dailies in Chicago. Among other interesting things, it contained a comical cut representing the visit of the comet.

—Mr. Henry Pierce, contracting builder on Anderson's European Hotel, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. While in the act of descending from the first floor to the basement, by means of a ladder, he was precipitated to the ground. His head struck on one of the foundation stones of the building, and was dangerously injured; his spinal column received some shocks which will doubtless lay him up for some time if they do not prove fatal. Mr. Pierce resides at No. 185 Ellis avenue.

—Messrs John V. Farwell & Co., and Field, Leiter & Co. have subscribed $100 each toward the relief of the family of Officer O'Meara, who was murdered a few days ago, while in the discharge of his duty. The other leading firms of the city will be called upon, and it is expected that they will do their share toward helping this bereaved family. A liberal contribution from the city, which officer O'Meara faithfully served during the last few years of his life, would not be inappropriate.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: C. C. Connelly, 3-story and basement brick, 23x50 feet, No. 118 South Desplaines street; Northwestern Railroad Company, 1-story brick, 46x76 feet, northwest corner of North Water and Wells streets; A Bolter, 3-story and basement stone, 25x75 feet, Van Buren street; Peter Parnon, 2-story and basement brick, 22x46 feet, No. 1429 Prairie avenue; Asa Hessing, 2-story and basement stone front, 75x55 feet, northwest corner of Case and Huron streets; Joseph Barbein, 3-story and basement stone, 22x62 feet, No. 383 North State street; H. B Weeks & Co., 3 story and basement stone front, 40x86 feet, Nos. 84 and 86 Washington street.

—Among the Chicagoans registered abroad we find, at Paris, O. T. Briggs, Charles E. Cleaves?, W. A Giles and wife, G. W. Hassall, Miss May Hubbard, R. F. Lincoln and family, S. M. Moore and wife, Mrs. G. H. Stead. At London, C. E. Culver, Mrs. Jackson, Miss C. Leach, Miss Annie Miller, B. W. S. Spears, Mrs. H. White; at Birmingham, Mr. Sturdy; at Geneva, A. B. Adams, G. W. Northrup; at Brussels, Mrs. O. Jackson, Miss A. D. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Waller, Miss Waller, W. D. and T. R. Waller; at Berlin, L. H. Fleisham, Sr. and Mrs. E. F. Holbrook, Mrs. J. H. Thompson; at Baden Baden, Mr. Knickerbocker, Charles Schwartz and family; at Munich, Mrs. G. Pettit; at Dresden, F. H. and A. B. Thompson.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: On the body of James O'Brien, at the Morgue. Deceased was a boy, aged about 14 years. He was killed on Saturday by being run over by an excursion train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, near the crossing at the corner of Twenty-third and Clark streets. From the evidence it appears that he was sitting on the brake of one of the cars, and fell down. Verdict, accidental death. At the Morgue, on the body of Michael Hennessy, aged 29, a laborer employed in the North Side Gas Works. His body was found in the lake, at the foot of Twenty-third street, yesterday morning. He had been seen hanging about that locality on the previous evening, and it is supposed by those who knew him that he committed suicide. Verdict, found drowned.

Private Life of Kant.

As to the general habits of Kant there is abundant information. His life was of the simplest; his great object being to keep himself in good condition, and to remain as free as possible from all disquietude. Personal independence was not on any account to be sacrificed; and it was therefore a leading principle with him never to be in debt, and never to incur an obligation. In youth he must have been extremely poor; but by rigid economy he became sufficiently rich to live in decided comfort, and contribute to the maintenance of less fortunate relatives; and when he died he left behind him a capital which in his day was deemed considerable. The natural delicacy of his constitution led him to become his own doctor, and his uninterrupted health, obtained by rules based on his own experience, was a carefully executed work of art. On the subject of noise his sentiments were precisely those of the tetchy gentleman in Ben Jonson's *Epicene*. To his friend Hippel the novelist, who was Burgomaster of Konigsberg, he wrote a letter begging him to use his influence to hinder the prisoners in the town gaol from singing too loud. If there had been any music that could not be heard, like that mentioned by the clown in *Othello*, Kant would possibly have admired it; but music as it is he regarded as an "intrusive art" (*zudringliche Kunst*) which enabled a man to disturb his studious neighbors. A cock which crowed in his vicinity, and was not to be purchased at any price, caused him to change his residence. Nor were visible changes less offensive to his eye than noises to his ear. It was his custom when absorbed in deep reflection to fix his glance on some particular object, and a tower which stood opposite to the window of his study became so indispensable to his comfort that when some intrusive poplars in an intervening garden grew tall enough to hide it, he was so intensely afflicted that their owner good-humoredly shortened their dimensions. An old servant named Lampe, who had waited on him for forty years, proved so utter a scoundrel that he was forced to dismiss him; but the loss seemed to him irreparable, and he could only master his sorrow by writing down on a slip of paper "Lampe must be forgotten." Indeed, a forced forgetfulness was with him a panacea for every irremediable calamity. When his friend Hippel lay mortally sick, he was indefatigable in his inquiries; but when, on the day after Hippel's death, people began to talk about him at a dinner-table, Kant interrupted the discourse by declaring that the dead should be left with the dead to rest in peace. Here the philosopher strangely reminds us of two very different persons, King David and Goethe. In spite of this apparent want of feeling, Kant was a warm and even a self-sacrificing friend, and in the choice of intimate acquaintance he was not in the least influenced by his position at the University. High among them stood Mr. Green, an English merchant, who learned to like him through a violent dispute about the American war, in which Kant strongly took the part of the insurgents, while Green was on the side of his countrymen. Famed as Kant was for punctuality, he was exceeded in this respect by Green, as appears by a whimsical anecdote. One evening he had promised to take a drive with Green at 8 on the following morning, and a quarter of an hour before the appointed time Green stood waiting for him with his watch in his hand. Five minutes having elapsed, Green put on his hat, and after five minutes more took his stick. At the first stroke of 8 the carriage started; and though Kant, who arrived two minutes after the hour, came towards it, Green, from stern principle, would not stop to admit him. At the house of this friend Kant passed his afternoons for several years in precisely the same manner. Entering the sitting-room, he found Green asleep in an arm-chair, took his seat beside him, and went to sleep likewise. Then Ruffman, a Bank Director, who also belonged to the clique, entered, and followed the example before him, and all remained sleeping till the arrival, at the appointed time, of Motherby, another friend, whose business it was to wake them. Conversation now began, and continued till 7 o'clock, when the party broke up. So rigidly was this rule observed that Kant was to the inhabitants of the street what merry larks are to the plowman, and the remark was often heard, "It can't be 7 o'clock yet; Professor Kant has not gone by." When we read that Kant did not write a single line of the "Critique of Pure Reason" without submitting it to the approval of Green, we may infer that the Englishman had other qualities besides that of punctuality.—*London Saturday Review.*

—They sell no whiskey in Greeley, Colorado, but water-melon thieves are so numerous as to take away all the joys of existence in that thriving town.

—The Mayor of Boston receives $5,000 a year, City Treasurer $5,000, City Clerk $5,000, Superintendent of Schools $4,500, Assessors $3,000 each, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department $3,300, Chief of Police $3,500, and patrolmen $3 per day.

—The Sioux are very observant. One of Spotted Tail's followers, who speaks a little English, seeing one of the servant-girls at a hotel take off her chignon, the other day, exclaimed, "How! White woman raise her own scalp! Indian no good here!"

—There are some thirty firms engaged in the marble manufacturing business in Boston, giving employment to over 3,000 men.

—We understand that there will be enormous quantities of fruit dried in Missouri and Kansas during the coming season.

FOREIGN.

The Astonishing Success of the French Loan.

Speculations Regarding the Geneva Arbitration.

Facts Regarding the Assassination of the President of Peru.

Financial Affairs in Cuba Approaching a Crisis.

France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—In the French National Assembly, July 30, M. Goulard communicated the results of the subscriptions to the loan, stating that they amounted in capital to 41,441,000,000f in rentes; to 2,464,000,000f. France has subscribed 1,…37,000,000f of rente, viz: Paris, 790,586,000f, and the Departments 246,460,000f; foreign countries have subscribed 1,426,770,000f. Thus the loan is covered more than 12 times, but the results of some of the subscriptions remain to be paid. M. Goulard expressed the stupefaction of the Government at the astounding result of the subscription. They were almost disposed to feel alarm, but without giving way to allusions, the Government, after reflection, felt they were justified in regarding with calmness and confidence the marvellous result of the subscriptions. "As to ourselves," added M. Goulard, "we should err in manifesting vanity at this success. A nation like ours, showing the faith she has in herself, is justified in counting on the future. She has a right to consider the severe lesson she has received as an expiation of her faults, and a surprise of fortune; but thank Heaven France is not condemned to see in it a sign of decadence." The Minister said he felt it necessary to thank God for the protection accorded to France. [Applause from many parts of the Assembly.] God had given the country an abundant harvest, and had given the French patriotism. Let us not forget that it is to France, pacific, laborious, and just,—to a Conservative Republic, faithful to principles which are the eternal basis of civilized society,—that our fellow-citizens and foreigners have given testimony of their absolute confidence. Despite our errors and misfortunes, the world has not ceased to believe in us, and does not doubt the destiny which is reserved for us by Providence."

Napoleon, with Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, leave Chiselhurst for Scotland before the 15th of August.

The Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Aug 12.—A special from Geneva says that the Tribunal of Arbitration has required argument on three points. First, due diligence as a principle of law; second, what was the value of the commission held by the Confederate cruisers, and how far did they entail responsibility on England when they entered her ports; third, how far did the coaling of the cruisers in English ports make England responsible for their acts? These points have been elaborately argued by Sir Roundell Palmer and Messrs. Evarts, Cushing, and Waite. The fact that the Tribunal analyses the cases, as is seen in these points, is strongly favorable in its indication.

GENEVA, Aug 12.—Mr. Cohen, an English barrister, who prepared the case for the Crown, on the subject of the American claims for loss to the mercantile marine of the United States, has been summoned here from London. This gives rise to the conjecture that a decision has been rendered upon the general question of England's responsibility for the direct losses claimed by America, and that Cohen is called in to assist in arguing upon the amount of damages to be awarded.

In the debate in the Tribunal upon the question of the use of due diligence by Great Britain, Mr. Cushing strongly urged the point that the same diligence upon the part of the British authorities which afterward served to detain the Confederate rams would have been equally effectual in preventing the escape of the cruisers, had it been exercised.

A Queen's messenger, bearing despatches supposed to be of little importance, left here to-day for London. There is nothing new regarding the action of the Tribunal.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—General Sherman visited the camp at Aldershot, yesterday, and had a very pleasant reception from the officers.

The crew of the American yacht Sappho has been dismissed in consequence of insubordination.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The Catholics in Ireland are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the Repeal act. The leading Orange officers advise Orangemen not to interfere with the celebration.

LONDON, Aug. 13—6 a. m.—The Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, has been delivered of a daughter.

The representatives of the London press entertained Mr. Stanley at the Garrick Club to-night.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The anniversary of the relief of Londonderry was celebrated at … to-day. No disturbance.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.—The *Daily News* discredits the disquieting rumors about the progress of arbitration at Geneva.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Aug. 12.—One of the most extensive cotton factories in this city was destroyed to-night by fire. Loss estimated at 10,000,000f. Eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 12.—The Marine Department have selected a number of presents to be made to the seamen who have saved life or property, or performed other meritorious services in connection with the shipping of the Dominion. Quite a number of presents will be distributed among American seamen.

Advices from Fort Garry, Manitoba, say that harvesting is going on. The crops are very large.

South America.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Colonel Balta, late President of Peru, who has been assassinated, and whose murderer in return has suffered a violent death himself, came into power through a Revolutionary movement which he had created. In December, 1867, in conjunction with General Canseco, he rose in insurrection against President Prado, who had just been elected for a term of four years. President Prado was compelled to resign, and Colonel Balta was proclaimed President. In 1870 two attempts at revolution were made. In May, the leaders of a plot endeavored to seize the Peruvian iron-clads. They failed, and took refuge on board of a United States man-of-war. On the 16th of August, his opponents again made an attempt to overthrow his Government. Their intention was to surprise the palace and make the President a prisoner, and they expected that some of the Government forces would join in the movement. President Balta, however, received timely notice. The conspirators failed and were arrested. During that year his Administration was distinguished by many severe and probably illegal measures. Up to the date of the last mails he continued to persecute the editors of journals hostile to his Administration. His assassination is probably owing to the fact that he had interfered, in an unusual manner, to secure the election of Senor Pardo, now President of the State. After the vote for electors had actually been cast, and when it was probable that Pardo had no chance of election, Colonel Balta published a letter urging upon the electors the choice of Pardo, and otherwise exerted his influence to secure this result, in consequence of a political bargain. The constitutional term of office of Colonel Balta was to have expired in one week.

The West Indies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A Havana letter says that the financial affairs of Cuba are rapidly approaching a crisis. It is believed that exchange will advance to 40 per cent, when a collapse takes place.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, fresh and choice in demand; dealers quiet classifying; $7.00@7.25. Corn, quiet; mixed, 57c; white, 65c. Oats, firm at 41c.

HAY—Firm, at $27.00@30.00.

BRAN—95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, quiet but firm. Mess held at $13 50. Bacon, firmer at 7½@10@10¼c. Hams, choice sugar-cured, scarce. Lard, quiet and firm; tierce kettle, 9c; refined, 9½@9¾c; keg refined, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, dull; good to fully fair, 10@10½c. Coffee, quiet at 16½@19½c.

STERLING—26; sight, ⅛ premium.

GOLD—14½.

COTTON—Nominal: good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middlings, 19½@19¾c; receipts, 35 bales; exports, Mobile, 15 bales; stock, 5,682 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

Salt Lake Items.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 12.—Last night, McLeods, Gentile, lectured on mobs. An armed Gentile organization was on duty, but there was no trouble.

It is reported that the School of the Prophets is disorganized and discontinued.

Interesting discoveries of Indian mound relics have been made by Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition at Pi…

Among the arrivals to-day are members of the Imperial Society of Mineralogy and the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia, under the auspices of the Russian Government, to examine the mineral resources of the country.

The Steamer Bristol.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.—The steamer Bristol has been pumped out and taken to Newport to-day. After her freight is discharged she will be sent to New York for repairs.

Monte Cristo.

Monte Cristo, the home of Alexander Dumas, a magnificent villa a few miles from Paris, built by that famous novelist when he had reached the acme of his fame, fortune, and popularity, has been announced for sale at the modest price of thirty thousand dollars. It was in this spot, half chateau, half country-seat, that Dumas really personified the imaginary hero of his superb work to perfection, for as long as his wealth lasted he led a most regal and extravagant existence, and in less than two years he and his literary chums devoured a million of francs at the beautiful villa. Dumas squandered his money uselessly at times, but he only listened to his own generous feelings—always liberal to excess, open hearted, and heedless of the morrow. At Monte Cristo the table was generally set for thirty guests, and for a long period the jolly musketeer rivaled in pomp and splendor the satraps and padischas of Orient, besides assembling around his hospitable board a circle of friends and companions whose wit and conviviality forever rendered famous both the talented host and his delightful mansion. Reporterism at that time was not invented, unfortunately for the artistic world, for the wit, humor, and repartee lavished at any one of his banquets would amply have sufficed to stock the columns of a dozen newspapers. It was at Monte Cristo that Dumas wrote the majority of his later novels, and one of his best was composed under rather curious circumstances, worthy of narration. He was asked one day at dinner how much time he would require to write a novel of two volumes, say four hundred pages. Seventy-two hours, answered Dumas. A wager was immediately proposed and accepted, viz.: that at the end of seventy-two hours he could not complete a novel. Dumas called for pen and paper, four hundred pages were numbered out for him, and he began at the dinner table. With the exception of a few hours' repose, he wrote incessantly, and before the time had expired one of his most interesting novels, "Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge," had received its finishing touch. Poor Dumas! All these reminiscences are of a long forgotten past; the happy days of revelry and mirth at Monte Cristo, when his pen alone enabled him to lead a princely life, are over, and the first bourgeois possessing one hundred and fifty thousand francs can purchase a residence rendered famous and sacred by one of the greatest glories of literary France.—*Correspondence New York Mail.*

THE TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERAL PARTY A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The great fear of the Republican party is, that, if Horace Greeley is elected, the old Pro-Slavery, or Rebel Democratic party will come into power, and repeal, or neutralize, all the glorious works of the last decade, and that they will attempt to restore Slavery, pension Southern soldiers, or, at least, inaugurate a policy antagonistic to Republican principles, and dangerous to the rights and liberties of the black race throughout the Southern States. This they seem to regard as their strongest force for the campaign, and, in appealing to the people for their votes, they flaunt it before them as a great National danger, and, with an assumption of honesty, they draw a terrible picture of the disastrous consequences of a change of Administration; and, upon the same premises, justify the intolerant policy and legislation of the last four years. But the intelligent citizen, before taking counsel of such fears and acting upon them, will well weigh the facts and evidences that are presented. Such a course is certainly not in harmony with the Christian spirit, and the broad humanity which we claim as a National characteristic; it is wholly foreign to that civilization that made the Republican party possible, and enabled it to uproot Slavery, and can only be justified as an absolute necessity for National safety, and the protection of the newly-enfranchised race. But do existing facts warrant such an assumption? Is Democratic government so endangered that its existence depends upon invoking the spirit of Hate in our political relations with the South, and persisting in a policy that repels every approach towards reconciliation? We have entered upon a new era in our National life. For the first time in our history, all sections of the Union are animated by the same political aims and aspirations; local interests, that were in conflict in the days of Slavery, are no longer so; and the policy that is demanded for the growth and development of one section is as essential to that of the other. It would appear that, in a Republic,—a Government of the people,—it would require no appeal to the intelligent masses to arise in their might and arrest this destructive policy, which is gradually transforming the whole structure and genius of our Government.

I would not, for one moment, attempt to disparage the good accomplished by the Republican party, or to pluck away a single laurel from its glorious record. It has nobly regenerated the Nation, and vindicated the rights of man in emancipating a whole race from bondage; it has maintained and strengthened popular institutions against the most formidable enemy that ever encumbered their development, and its glorious works will ever be ascribed high on the National escutcheon. Yet, let us remember that, in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the Democratic was the progressive party, the party of Reform, and, by its liberal policy, saved the young Republic from the centralizing and aristocratic tendencies of the old Federal element, which was then powerful in its influence. It is impossible to estimate its immense influence in shaping the destiny of the Nation by implanting Democratic principles beyond the possibility of failure. It did its work, and did it well; and so has the Republican party. Yet it is no evidence, but rather a proof to the contrary, that they are fitted to deal with the new issues confronting us. We cannot expect National growth through the constant ascendancy of one political party. There is a science that governs political as well as material forces, and the best evidence of improvement is the facility with which the people tear down old organizations, and unite under new guises, for new objects, new hopes, and new aspirations.

Upon a calm, candid, and impartial survey of the political aspect and present needs, we find abundant material for our guidance. There can be no doubt with the honest and well-informed Republican as to his duty. If he wishes to strengthen and invigorate those broad ideas which he struggled so fearlessly to maintain, and to perpetuate them as the guiding force of the Nation, he must labor for … policy which … to implant them in the hearts of the people, and enable all, of every State and section, to realize, by their practical effects, that they will best subserve their political and social welfare. Those ideas must be Nationalized by a policy of pacification and mutual confidence and forbearance. And it is here that it is necessary for the Republican to divest himself of all those fierce prejudices and distrusts of the War, now kindled anew by the false assumptions of interested politicians. They are now, and always will be as long as they exist, a bar to reconciliation and National unity; and it seems to me that those men who attempt to rekindle them by recalling the antagonisms of the past, are the worst enemies of the Nation. He should take cognizance of the active, living issues of the present,—the vital demands of the hour,—and not allow the consummated work of the past to blind him to his more important duties to the future. We have had seven years of peace; Slavery is dead beyond the possibility of a resurrection; all necessary safeguards for the protection of the emancipated race are secured in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments, in which the whole Rebel element, and all parties have acquiesced. During this seven years, the entire south has been under the control of the Republican, as the victorious party, and, whatever have been the results, it must bear the responsibility; it cannot evade it; and it is useless for its apologisers, appalled at the blackness of the record, to attempt, by the introduction of other causes, to break the weight of its responsibility, and exonerate those in authority. We find, to-day, all their industries paralyzed; State debts accumulated utterly beyond their resources; their landed property depreciated 30 per cent since the beginning of the present Administration; and a united band of imported robbers inaugurated as officers over them, intent only on devising ways and means for wresting every possible dollar from an impoverished and actually enslaved people, until a dead, sullen, spiritless calm, startling in its terrible apathy, and transcendently worse than the severest rigors of an absolute despotism, has fallen the people of one-half the country. And this is Republicanism! This is the triumph of Republican principles, as interpreted and applied by those who, in their brazen effrontery, pronounced such men as Greeley, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Banks, Julian, etc., traitors to their party, but who are destined to rescue a second time those high principles from the grasp of a usurping and unscrupulous power. If this is to be the result of all the suffering, and blood, and agony of a long civil war; if the emancipation of four million blacks is to be the prelude to the absolute enslavement of one-half the nation; if an agressive policy, invoking the genius of Hate, is to be the inspiring force in our National development,—then may the friend of humanity, and the devotee of Republican and Democratic ideas, look in vain to America for the fruition of his hopes, and for the vindication of Popular Government.

Those great champions of human rights, who have spent a lifetime in the service of Humanity, and whose genius concentrated and organized the political elements that entered into the formation of the Republican party, finding it relapsing under the control of irresponsible leadership, have sounded the alarm, and are already recombining, and appealing to the people to unite, to protect the labors of a generation from destruction. It is undeniable that the controlling minds of the Republican party, to day, are among those who were its most bitter enemies in its inception and early growth. Grant, a Pro-Slavery Democrat, who boasted in 1863 that he had never entertained an Anti-Slavery sentiment; Creswell, a life-long Southern Fire-Eater, of the malignant type; B. F. Butler, a Northern Democrat dedicated to Slave interests, and, in 1860, the political lackey of Jeff Davis; Logan, a staunch defender of the Fugitive Slave law, and the policy of which that was an outgrowth; and Senator Morton, the deadly opponent of negro-suffrage, and now the embodiment of the spirit of Hate and Intolerance—are some of the more prominent of the leaders now shaping the policy of the Republican party, and rapidly dragging it down to destruction. No wonder the old, tried friends of the Slave have renounced their party-ties; and the verdict of the future, when this unaccountable blindness of the fossilized followers of Grant will be lifted, will accord them new laurels for their sleepless guardianship of National homes and justice. The time is propitious for solidifying the Republic, and for implanting in full vigor those broad ideas for which we have struggled,—the full and equal rights and universal liberty of all men and all races. The quiet, earnest appeal of the South for deliverance from political persecution and robbery should be heeded by every friend of Liberty. They give us every assurance of good faith by indorsing all acts instituted for the protection of their former slaves, and accepting, as a candidate for the Presidency, one of their most active and vigilant political enemies in the past, whose name is a synonym for loyalty to Right—trusting to his instinctive justice for deliverance from the worst ban of accumulated evils, perhaps, that has ever crushed a civilized people. Let the people investigate these facts with the sound common sense that has characterized them in the past, and they will, with the same zeal that they prefer justice to unjustice, rally to the support of the Liberal candidates. The old Republican party is powerless to deal with the issues now forced upon us, even were it possible to restore it from the blighting influences now sapping its vitality and energies, and elevate it to its former purity. It has been so drawn into the vortex of corruption and intrigue by the co-operative action of those political scoundrels and dead-beats whose infamous rule in the South has appalled mankind, and fastened upon the party a dead weight that will inevitably swamp it in the political tempest they have aroused.

In the midst of these surroundings, the re-election of President Grant will be a National disaster. It will establish permanently, as it were, a policy destructive to all the vital energies of the South, paralizing every effort at Reform, and one which is now rapidly reducing it to the condition of a wilderness; it will offer a premium to corruption in every department of Government, and afford National support to Rings organized for taxing the energies of the people for the benefit of favorites and political supporters; and, in fact, call into prominent exercise, all those ever-active forces subversive of Free Government. That our most brilliant intellects, who have attained the highest development of statesmanship, have left its ranks, and are now laboring to divest it of power, is a fact so startling in its nature as to cause all Republicans to hesitate, and think well and thoroughly, before giving their aid to its support. The Liberal party, called into being by the urgent necessities of the future, is rapidly absorbing all the incorruptible element of the old party, and, by an instinct of its triumph in November, is giving new life and energy to the partially-paralized forces that have been so long struggling toward National Reconciliation. CYRUS WHEELOCK.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

MOLINE, Ill., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In his St. Louis speech, Senator Schurz, referring to a statement of President Grant, "that he (Schurz) could not control the appointments in Missouri, and that was what the matter was with Schurz," says that he was offered patronage from the Administration by one claiming to be authorized by the President, if he (Schurz) would support Grant's St. Domingo scheme. This was a grave charge, and was promptly denied by the authority of the President (as it was said). Schurz then produces a letter from General Pleasonton, who was, at the time spoken of, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and, at that time at least, on good terms with Grant, in which Pleasonton states that he did, in the winter of 1870-'71, state to Schurz that he could have all the official patronage he wanted if he would give the St. Domingo scheme his support; that he was authorized by the President to make this statement, and so stated it to Schurz.

As far as we have seen, the President has never put in any denial to Pleasonton's statement; but we will take it for granted he does deny it. The question of veracity, then, lies not at all between Schurz and Grant, but between Grant and Pleasonton. It is very cheap to say that Schurz lied, that Pleasonton lied, or that Grant lied about the matter. This is the bully's first and last argument.

When we wish to arrive at the truth, and one witness contradicts another point blank, in open court, upon a material point, we compare the testimony of each with all the extraneous circumstances of the case within our reach, and then judge how far such witness is supported outside of his own assertions. Why not adopt this very reasonable rule in this case?

First, we have the uncontradicted testimony of Schurz and Pleasonton, that Pleasanton did make this statement to Schurz, and that he then claimed to make it by authority of the President.

The question is, Did he make it by Grant's authority? If not, what inducement could he have had to make such a statement, and misrepresent the President in an important matter? He was on friendly terms with Grant, and continued in office till the fall of 1871, and resigned at that time, not on account of any official delinquency, or of any disagreement with Grant, but because he and Boutwell disagreed upon the interpretation of a statute, and the President sustained Boutwell. Has Grant any motive for denying Pleasonton's statement if it is true? He is on the eve of a bitter and exciting Presidential contest, and here is a very damaging fact, if it is a fact. He has, as it seems to us, the very strongest motives for wishing the statement to be untrue, and, therefore, for denying it. This fact alone makes the preponderance of evidence decidedly in favor of Pleasonton.

But do we rest here? Let us first examine the documentary evidence in the case. Let us turn to San Domingo Report, Senate No. 234, page 188, and we find that, "On the 4th of September, 1869, Orville Babcock, styling himself Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency *General* Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, executed a protocol, in which, after stipulating for the annexation of Dominica to the United States for a consideration of $1,500,000, it is further provided that His Excellency General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment." Is any one so unsophisticated as to inquire what the private influence of the President with members of Congress is? If so, the two mystic words, "official patronage," will explain it all. Will it be said Babcock was never authorized to make this promise for his master? Has his authority ever been denied? Is he in disgrace for pledging his superior officer, in this disgraceful manner, to this most disgraceful San Domingo job; or is he in high favor at court, and in the most confidential relations with the President? It is needless to inquire whether a President who would stoop,—we should rather say crawl in the mire,—to rob by measures through Congress in this way, would hesitate to deny a damaging report that was in circulation against him when he is seeking re-election, whether the report be true or untrue; to inquire whether his moral standpoint is high or low. We have, against his vague, unsupported denial, his specific written promise to Baez; the statement of Pleasonton, an unimpeached witness; and the testimony of Tipton. We have, further, the fact that his official patronage was given without stint to those who advocated the measure in the Senate; and, last of all, we have Sumner's decapitation for his opposition to San Domingo. Members of Congress might jeer at Civil Service Reform; they might insinuate in the most open manner, on the floor of Congress, that Grant was insincere in his advocacy of the measure,—that it was his electioneering dodge to engage the attention of a few crack-brained enthusiasts, Utopian dreamers,—that he had no faith in it; they might even defeat it by their votes, and still bask in the sunshine of official favor, and the streams of official patronage would flow on with full head, and the sluices all open, enriching all their borders; but woe be to him who stands in the way of San Domingo! He is a sorehead and a traitor, ostracized and cast out into the outer darkness, and the heads of his friends in official positions fall without warning.

Taken in connection with these facts, any fair jury would find that the accusation of Schurz was sustained, not by the balance of probabilities, but beyond a reasonable doubt. CITIZEN.

The First "Blue Stocking."

Blue Stocking in our day is synonymous only with a stiff, stilted, queer literary woman of a dubious age. Yet the first Blue Stocking, Elizabeth Montague, was a woman who dazzled with her wit, as well as by her beauty, and who blazed with diamonds at fourscore. A purely Blue Stocking party to-day, would doubtless give us sponge cake, weak tea, and the dreariest of driveling professional talk. Yet the first assemblies which bore the name of Blue Stocking were made up of actors, divines, beaux, belles, the pious and the worldly, the learned and the fashionable, the titled and the lowly born, mingling gaily together. … of Montague House … Here, in the drawing-room … have been seen volatile Mrs. Thrale, wise Hannah More, and … Fanny Burney; the Greek scholar, Elizabeth Carter, with Garrick, Johnson, Reynolds, Young, Beattie, Burke, Lord Kames, Lord Chatham, and Horace Walpole, with many others as personally brilliant if less renowned. One never thinks of calling a man a Blue Stocking now; yet it was a man who first wore "cerulean hose" in a fashionable assembly—Dr. Stillingfleet, who was a sloven as well as a scholar. Admiral Boscawen, glancing at his gray-blue stockings, worn at one of Mrs. Montague's assemblies, gave it the name of the Blue Stocking Assembly, to indicate that the full dress, still indispensable to evening parties, might be dispensed with, if a person so chose, at Mrs. Montague's. A Frenchman, catching at the phrase, exclaimed: "Ah! Les bas bleus!" And the title has clung to the literary woman ever since. Yet there probably never was in any cosmopolitan assembly less parade of knowledge or pedantry, with a more utter absence of all sarcasm and personal criticism, than in this truly magnificent company, composed of men and women of learning, genius, and wit, as well as of beauty and fashion. Their presiding genius never set the example of blue stockings or of inferior dress. In contrast with the stereotyped accepted Blue Stocking of later times, let me give you a picture of Elizabeth Montague, the first Queen of all Blue Stockings, as painted by one of her own time: "She was of middle stature, with a slight stoop, so that the fire of her beautiful deep blue eyes was somewhat subdued by an air of modesty. Her dark brown hair, clustering over her throat and face; her high arched eyebrows; her complexion, brilliant and yet delicate, completed the charms of her person. Her manners were as dignified as they were polished. With all these advantages, she was sought by the wisest and best men of her time. The scholar and the politician, the wit, the critic, the orator crowded around her. Her wit was so abundant, so fresh, so involuntary that she found it difficult to temper it and to adapt it to society. But her extreme good nature and good breeding brought her wit under control. It was never coarse, never disagreeable. She could curb it at the right point. The gayety of her disposition, her love of society never drew her into folly. Discreet, correct, the admiration felt for her was that which we feel for purity and elevation of mind." Mrs. Montague was the first English woman who was able to combine in a brilliant assemblage both the social and intellectual elements of London society; and it is said of her that no other English woman ever succeeded so completely in drawing men from their clubs and women from their faro-tables to enter into mutual intercourse, in which literature, science, and religion blended with chit-chat and good cheer. Montague House, called in its day "a Palace," still stands in the suburbs of London—noble by tradition, but shabby now in contrast with its neighbors. Until very lately the chimney sweeps danced every May day before its door, in memory of the kindness to their class of Elizabeth Montague. All her descendants still flourish in the drawing room where from 1770 to 1785 assembled with such brilliant and kindly cheer the first Blue Stockings.—*Mrs. M. C. Ames.*